

# The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. I.—NO. 14.

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## The Revolution.

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OFFICE 37 PARK ROW (ROOM 17).

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUB-  
SCRIBERS.

We ask our numerous readers to help us roll up our list of subscribers until we reach the above number. Nothing short of this ensures our complete success. We are still sending out specimen copies in every direction, and we ask our readers to send us lists of names of liberal people who would be likely to appreciate our demands for woman. As we are the organ of the National Party of New America we are in haste to have our telegraphic poles set and wires strung all through the land, that we may speak from Maine to California when the campaign opens.

S. B. A.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, new hopes and prospects dawned upon the Green Isle. The Tory ministry were defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of sixty votes, and the Irish people will probably not much longer be compelled to kiss the great toe of the Church of England. No meaner relic of barbarism prevails in the civilized or uncivilized world than that of compelling a people to support a religion in which they do not believe. Even the London Times confidently predicts that the national will is soon to be expressed and in no uncertain sound; "it will insist that the work so happily begun shall be thoroughly performed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited empire. . . . The wrongs of ages are to be ended and right done amid the acclamation of the nation." The Atlantic cable has never been better employed than in darting these tidings through the vasty deep.

SOME of our journals say that of course Mr. Wade will not vote on any questions in the pending trial, because, as he is to be Mr. Johnson's successor, he could not act in the case without prejudice. Now, "THE REVOLUTION" does not believe in this kind of morals. If Mr. Wade is an honest man, and we can safely trust him in the White House, we can trust him to vote on the conviction or acquittal of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Wade knows himself better than

any other man does, and if he is sure that he could give strength and wisdom to the nation as President, he should do all in his power to secure the position. When the ship of state is in danger of being wrecked on an unknown coast, let any man who can see beyond the mists and fog, promptly seize the helm. Therefore, Mr. Wade, vote.

E. C. S.

THE Chicago *New Covenant*, an excellent Universalist journal, by the way, rejoices to see and to say that any one who reads the papers cannot fail to notice from week to week the growth of public sentiment in relation to the "Woman question," and the awakening of women themselves to the great fact that the day is nigh at hand, yes, and even now is, when the whole world is thrown open to them as it is to man. Among the "straws" which show the way the current sets, is the announcement that Mrs. Elizabeth Darrah has been appointed inspector of tobacco and snuff and cigars in the Fourth Indiana District, as successor to her late husband. This is the first instance of the appointment of a woman to the internal revenue service outside of the Bureau. But it will not be the last. Then Miss Bessie Bisbee—the sister of our Rev. H. Bisbee, by the way—a young, beautiful and talented speaker, lectured for the Democrats in New Hampshire—which she had as good a right to do as Anna Dickinson to lecture for the Republicans. A young Russian lady, aged twenty-four, has just been invested with the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the University of Zurich. Among the graduating class of five ladies, who received diplomas from the New England Female Medical College, was one who is preparing to go to Turkey as a Christian missionary, in the line of the medical profession, and Rev. Dr. Hague, in the Baptist *Watchman and Reflector*, who approves this innovation, declares that "the appointment of lady physicians to missionary work will ere long be a recognized measure in the ordinary routine of progressive work."

THE New York *Daily News* reports the following. Revolutions like those now upheaving the churches never go backward. When the Methodist General Conference split in two in 1844, Henry Clay and Mr. Calhoun predicted a broken national Union as sure to follow. The church is now giving the right to vote to women in all church affairs. The state must soon follow the good example. But hear the *News*:

A sight was afforded the good people of the Thirteenth Ward this week, which would have delighted the hearts of the conductors of "THE REVOLUTION," the Women's Rights organ, and which, now that the *Daily News* records the event, will agitate the bosoms of the friends of female suffrage the country throughout. The annual election for three trustees of the Alanson M. E. Church (Norfolk street, near Grand), of which Rev. Mr. Harris, the converted Jew, is pastor, took place on last Monday evening.

As by a recently adopted rule of the corporation, the ladies of the congregation were permitted to participate.

Some one or two hundred of the fair sex gathered about the doors of the edifice, before the time announced for the commencement of the struggle, and excitedly canvassed the merits of the various candidates presented for their suffrages. Scouting parties started off in various directions to bring up delinquent voters, and on all sides the conduct of the fair politicians reminded us of an animated election struggle in a closely-contested country town.

The ballot-boxes were in the lecture room or basement of the church, and in charge of Inspectors John Middleton and Hon. Thomas Gallagher. We unhesitatingly state from positive knowledge that no scratching was done save to the tickets. (We say this much for the "cause.")

The result as given to the throng by the elderly person aforesaid was, for Mr. Thomas Marshall, 439; Mr. Levi Mabie, Jr., 360; Mr. Henry Hume, 331; Mr. B. Reed, who was on the "split ticket," very strangely received but 134 votes. The ladies claim a great victory, as Mr. Reed was the champion of the opponents of female suffrage, and it seems a great pity that Mr. George Francis Train was not present to participate in the rejoicings the triumph occasioned.

THE Reading *Daily Times* says a calm, self-possessed young lady in a village "Down East" received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her thither. "I've been asked a good many times if you were engaged to Dr. D. Now, if folks inquire again whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I think?" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblinking steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator; "tell them that you think you don't know, and you are sure it is none of your business."

THE Chicago *Advance* is one of the ablest and best public journals of its kind. It probably owes its existence to the alleged heterodox tendencies of the New York *Independent*. As a religious newspaper strictly, it is better than the *Independent*. When it is as old, and before it is half as rich, it may excel its metropolitan rival in other ways. There is one thing in which it is now much farther behind than it need be, at least need be on the score of sound policy, and that is suffrage for woman. The bold and friendly stand of the *Independent* on that question has gained it thousands of subscribers, and probably never cost it one. A measure so palpably just must commend itself to every enlightened conscience, and so all opposition to it is pretence.

The *Advance* evidently favors the right, but doubts the expediency of a full declaration. And it permits, with becoming liberality, Prof. Bartlett to pile up its columns with his pudding-stone arguments against it, drawn, as he claims, from "history, authority, nature, Scripture and Providence," until one seems in danger of being crushed by his avalanche logic. But meantime, into a quiet corner of the *Advance*, the editor has introduced "a Layman from Iowa," who, with his sturdy Thor-hammer, pulverizes

the Professor's pudding-stone, fossils and all, in the following manner:

I would ask by what right Prof. Bartlett, Prof. Haven, or Pastor Helmer votes in the churches to which they belong? Certainly not because they are professors, or pastors. They have but one simple basis for their right, and that is the basis of *membership* in the church where they vote. The pastor cannot vote unless he is a member of the church. No other relation whatever can give him this right. If it be called in question, no one would urge in their behalf the fact that they were of a certain age, that they were of the male sex, that they were this, that or the other, but would turn to the church record, and if they appeared there as unquestioned members, their right to vote would be established beyond controversy. If membership does this for them, I ask why it does less or more for any others, male or female, old or young, black or white? Civil law is urged against us, but civil law is in exact accord with the principles here stated. Women, minors, unnaturalized foreigners, etc., are not members of the body politic, and, therefore, are not allowed to vote. So soon as any of them become members their right is unquestioned. Prof. Bartlett claims it as the universal practice in Congregational churches in New England to deny the sisterhood the ballot. If so, so much the worse for New England! But I belonged to a church in Connecticut twelve years, and to another in Massachusetts three years, and never heard of such a thing, and did not suppose it existed in any. If it exists in others, it is time it ceased to be so. A few years since, one of the churches of this state had but a single male member, but a noble sisterhood. Prof. Bartlett says such a church "might as well die." Instead, however, the work of those sisters was blessed of God, and now that is a strong, self-sustaining church, and doing much to sustain others. Ought those sisters to have been denied the rights of membership, and that one man allowed to lord it over God's heritage? Let us not receive or attempt to receive any with a pretence of admitting them to our membership and then deny them the rights pertaining to membership.

N. H. B.

#### NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

A FRIEND who has just woke up to the wrongs of woman, writes us of this new movement to get rid of taxation:

MY DEAR MRS. STANTON: Since writing you last, I have made several discoveries—one is, that a lady in Troy has gotten up a petition, and already presented it to the Legislature, to have the taxes removed from all ladies who have less than \$5,000. This bill they say will pass. She has got Mr. Griswold and other prominent men on it. This will be as much as our Legislature will do this year. Then another kink is, that this Constitution must pass muster, or they must wait twenty years before they can make another; if this does not pass, then the old one must remain. This is what I have learned by talking over my petition. I find talking on the subject is doing a great deal of good, and perhaps to get the subject before the people, is at present better than a petition to the Legislature, for they hear every man of them, every movement made by a woman. Your paper is a power, and I must get you more subscribers.

You are mistaken about the Constitutional Convention. The Legislature can call one any time they choose, and all the more easily if this one is defeated. We have had enough of these Republican half measures.

We are glad to see this movement of women property-holders for release from taxation. Our Constitutional Convention, in refusing women their right of representation, left them the logical right to rebel against taxation. Suppose the fifty widows of Rochester, whom our friend knows, with the one hundred of the "Brick Church," would this very spring refuse to pay their taxes, leaving the officers of the law to seize and sell their furniture at auction, what a practical demonstration they would make of their faith in the good old doctrine of "THE REVOLUTION"—Taxation without representation is tyranny. Agitation! agitation!!

QUERY.—Is not *suavity* the soul of wit, and brevity only its body?

#### CHILDREN IN MASSACHUSETTS FACTORIES.

It is the nineteenth century, whatever facts in our progress may seem to be of the ninth or before. New England claims to be a source and centre of modern civilization, and Massachusetts its chief reservoir. But in that boasting state are too often found indications of barbarism and cruelty to chill the blood. At the disclosures of the last two years in some of its charitable and reformatory institutions, humanity almost stands aghast! An ancient river was said to sink in the sands in one country, and, flowing on in its hidden channel, appeared at length in another far distant country. Did the bloody stream of slavery sink in the Carolinas and Mississippi, to gush up with almost equal horrors in Massachusetts? The state has a law that prohibits the employment of children in factories under the age of ten years. Children so employed between the ages of ten and fifteen years must have had at least three months' schooling during the year next preceding their employment. Such children are not to be employed more than sixty hours in one week. How far the law is observed appears from the report recently made by the officer appointed to have charge of its enforcement. In Fall River he found one thousand children employed in factories, mostly of foreign parentage, in a generally low condition, ignorant in many cases of their own ages, earning very low wages, and deprived in great part or altogether of the school privileges which the law requires. To illustrate the spirit of some of the employers, the officer inquired of the agent of one of the principal factories, whether it was the custom to do anything for the physical, intellectual, or moral welfare of the work people. The answer would not have been out of place in the master of plantations, or the captain of a coolie ship: "We never do; as for myself, I regard my work people as I regard my machinery; so long as they can do my work for what I choose to pay them, I keep them, and get out of them all I can. What they do, or how they fare, outside of my walls, I do not know. They must look out for themselves, as I do for myself. When my machinery gets old and useless, I reject it and get new; and these people are a part of my machinery." Another agent in another part of the state replied to a similar question, "that he used his mill-hands as he used his horse; as long as he was in good condition and rendered good service, he treated him well; otherwise he got rid of him as soon as he could, and what became of him afterward was no affair of his." That man, the report says, had upwards of one hundred children in his employment, most of whom had never attended school. These are cases of exceptional hardship; but in the majority of establishments it is believed that, by the connivance of parents and employers, the law is violated, at least in some of its parts, to a most fearful extent. When women, mothers, have the ballot, how soon will many such outrages and cruelties be suppressed!

P. P.

A WRITER in the *Methodist* says: Austria and Rome form the subject of an essay in which we learn that since the passage of the civil marriage act the power of Rome will decrease, and the final separation of Church and State be hastened. "Woman's Influence in the Commonwealth" is discussed at length—a healthy sign for any religious paper.

#### ENGLISH MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

"A NATIONAL Society for Woman's Suffrage" has just been organized at Manchester, England, the object of which is thus succinctly set forth: "to obtain for women the right of voting for members of Parliament on the same condition as it is or may be granted to men." The qualification to be approval of this purpose, and the payment of a small subscription. The methods proposed for the accomplishment of this object are thus set forth:

"Members of the Society, and others, are earnestly requested to aid the movement—1. By bringing the question under the notice of members of Parliament whenever they appear before their constituents. 2. Should notice of any motion, friendly or hostile, be given in the House of Commons, by writing letters asking the local members to support the principle of Women's Suffrage. 3. In case of an election, by calling on every candidate to declare whether he considers that women who fulfil the conditions required of men, ought to be excluded from the franchise. 4. If they are women possessing the legal qualification, by claiming to be put on the register of electors, either by the overseers or in the revising barrister's court. 5. By trying to procure insertion of facts and arguments bearing on the question, in the local press. 6. By communicating to the secretary any information likely to be useful to the Society, and the names of such persons as may be disposed to assist the cause. 7. Where there are three or four members in the same place, by uniting to form a local committee. 8. By endeavoring to increase the number of members."

It is declared in one of the society's circulars, that "exclusion of women from the parliamentary vote is exceptional and perhaps illegal in the case of freeholders; it is certainly wonderful in a country where the head of the executive government is a woman." It is believed that the recent Reform act "distinctly admits both sexes to the vote." It is deemed important to have women who are householders and otherwise possessed of the legal qualifications for the franchise, placed on the register, before the revising officer inspects it. If he rejects such names, the question will then be brought to judicial examination.

The Secretary of the society is Lydia E. Becker, 113 Carter Street, Greenheys, Manchester, England.

#### "FORWARD MARCH."

SUCH is the word of command given by the *Chicago Evening Post*, to head its comments on the lecture of Anna E. Dickinson, recently delivered in that city. Its comments are only samples of what we could crowd "THE REVOLUTION" with every week, from the press all over the west, especially the influential part of the press:

"The lecture of Anna Dickinson," said a friend to us last night, "was a very creditable affair for a woman." We thought it a very creditable affair for a man, and one which would have done honor, alike in manner and in matter, to the best of men. We wish there were more Anna Dickinsons to talk to the people in behalf of a cause which is daily gaining ground throughout the world, and which is destined, at no distant day, to be an accomplished fact. It is true that the advocates and supporters of the franchise for women are in the minority now. So, at one time, were the advocates of civil and religious liberty, of education for the masses, and of Equal Rights for all men. The best men and the greatest statesmen were once bitterly opposed to all these things; but Truth never gives up the struggle. Injustice, like that of taxing citizens to support laws which they have no voice in making, cannot survive the test of time and the inevitable march of events. It is time that people began to ponder upon this subject. The ballot for woman is nearer a realized fact than many of them think. The fight is close at hand.



## DECEITFULNESS OF THE PRESS.

1. It is not presumptuous to say that the laws of God and humanity make the defeat of the republican party impossible.

2. The republican party is to America what the Reformation was to Europe. It is the child of the Revolution of 1789.

3. When the republican party championed the idea of freedom, success followed as the night the day.

4. In the Fremont campaign of 1856, few republicans imagined that in seven years their party would sweep slavery from the land.

5. We believe in the republican party because its purpose is unaccomplished. If we look at its career simply as an abstraction, divesting ourselves of all sympathy with its aims, we must perceive that it is the embodiment and instrument of one great idea. And what is that? That all men are created free and equal.

6. Its success proves that its rise and growth is as truly a great movement of the human race as was the Reformation, or the French revolution.

These will do for one chapter. They are all excerpts from a single article in the New York Tribune. The Tribune, in good Anglo-Saxon, calls some things, lies. It even calls some men liars in its columns, to their very faces. It does it deliberately. The Hebrew poet said he only did it in his haste. "THE REVOLUTION" charitably hopes better things. It does not call men "copperheads," nor yet liars; but it takes the liberty to call in question, and sometimes in behalf of truth and justice, to contradict even the immaculate Tribune. "THE REVOLUTION" doubts every one of the statements composing the text of this article. It holds the first verse to be simply blasphemous. The republican party, "not the laws of God and humanity," hung Seward about the national neck; a millstone heavier than sunk Babylon. The republican party crucified Hannibal Hamlin, and cursed the country with Barabbas Judas Johnson instead. It now determines to succeed him with Grant, of whom it is to be believed as well as feared Wendell Phillips speaks truly, when he says:

His warmest friends dare not claim that he has any ideas—his drunkenness in the streets of Washington is not denied—and who has not yet condescended to let the country know which side of this great question of reconstruction his convictions (if he has any) lead him to take.

What such a party has to do with the "laws of God and humanity" it were difficult to conceive. It savors rather of the devil and inhumanity.

The second declaration of the Tribune seems equally absurd. The abolitionists, not the republican party, are what the Reformation was to Europe. The Prelacy of England was the debris, the chips and chaff of Luther's work, from the Eighth Henry to George the Fourth. It is so still. Its counterpart in America was a many-headed Protestantism that welded slavery to Scripture, sanctifying it and all its shameless abominations in the name of patriarchs, prophets and apostles, until the monster made the church its last hiding-place, its "bulwark," its "fortress hope." What Prelacy in England and Protestantism in America were to the Reformation, that republicanism was to the abolitionists in America. To the Reformation in Europe it had no more relation or resemblance than had the zeal of the crucifiers of Christ to the hallowed fervor of Isaiah or the faith of Abraham.

The third verse of the Tribune's chapter will be admitted to be true, when it can show that it ever did "champion the idea of freedom."

So of the fourth. If, in "the Fremont campaign of 1856," any republicans imagined that their party "in seven years would sweep slavery from the land," it was a vain imagination never realized. On the contrary, the party began

with Mr. Lincoln's first administration to give slavery new guarantees, unknown, unheard of before in the palmiest periods of the democratic party. With the slave states bristling in rebellion, Mr. Lincoln appealed to them in his first inaugural address, as his "dissatisfied fellow-countrymen," and proffered them, to correct their misapprehension, the following:

I understand an amendment has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the states, including that of persons held to service or labor.

To avoid misconception of most that I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made Express and Irrevocable.

"Express and Irrevocable!" When did the democratic party ever bend so low as that in the temple of their Juggernaut? When the slaveholders drove us to arms in defence of the nationality, even Gen. Butler's first address to them was with an offer to aid them in suppressing any insubordination among their slaves. Gen. McClellan, too, under date, Cincinnati, O., May 26, 1861, issued his proclamation to rebel slaveholders as follows:

\* \* Your homes, your families and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly—not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron arm, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part.

The Tribune itself declared, as late as June, 1863, to this effect:

Ardently and unceasingly desirous of peace, there has never been a moment when, had the rebel chiefs sent an agent to the President to say, "We will give up the rebellion, lay down our arms, and return to the Union, if you will stipulate that the Confiscation Act and your Emancipation policy shall be no further pressed to our prejudice," and we had been asked to advise him as to his action in the premises, that our prompt response would not have been, "Accept those terms at once, and give this distracted country peace."

And to the last gun of the war, it was the pride and boast of the President and his party that it was prosecuted sacredly and unreservedly in the interests of the Union—the Union with slaveholders—and that when emancipation was proclaimed, it was because our army and navy, numbering two million six hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-three of the best men who ever fought, were unequal to the contest! What right the republican party has to claim credit for "sweeping slavery from the land," it is impossible for human mind to understand. The devils cast out of the young man in Scripture, "tearing and rending" him as they came out, could as well have claimed credit for his cure, and presented a doctor's bill to his parents.

The fifth and sixth utterances are sufficiently contradicted already. What the party has to do with the doctrine that "all men are created equal," will be more clearly seen than now when it even acknowledges black male citizenship, to say nothing of the female hemisphere of humanity. But while in government, school, church, graveyard and heaven (if not in hell), the negro-pew distinction is to be respected, the republican party cannot say too little about the Declaration of Independence.

And then as to "its success," so vaunted; Mormonism has succeeded longer. Mahometanism counts its conquests in myriads through many ages; while the Roman Catholic church, emerging from the twilight of fable while the

smoke of sacrifice yet rose from the Pantheon, has bounded forward through almost two thousand years, until to-day she counts her faithful up to a hundred and fifty millions; while a hundred and twenty millions are the highest boast of all the other sects in christendom together! The democratic party was old when the republican party was born; and, heaven help us! may outlive it yet.

But our article grows too long. It is this deceitfulness of the so-called "radical press" which works such incalculable ruin to national conscience and character. Open gulfs can be shunned, but covered pits who can escape? The democratic party, so long the acknowledged ally and support of slavery, went down before the storm of war swept slavery away. It remained torpid, loathsome, but innocuous, until republicanism, sliding down and down, reached the very slough wherein democracy had vegetated so long, and again warmed it into life. Had the republican party maintained only the integrity of 1866, the old democracy had been known no more forever. But the party leaders debauched themselves and corrupted the people, until last year the two parties so resembled each other in haggardness of look, word and action, that the people saw little to choose between them. Then began the decline, if not the fall of the party in power.

There is no government in Washington capable of perpetuating or reproducing itself. Or were it possible that one should be begotten in the image and likeness of the Federal head for each revolted state, could it be cursed with worse calamity? Righteousness and repentance, freedom and justice, are not even an article of faith, still less of practice, in restoring the government. Emancipation was a military necessity, not an act of magnanimity, honor, justice, and still less of humanity, repentance and reformation.

Suffrage to black men in the south is a political necessity, not an act of right for the sake of right. Impeaching the President is a party trick dictated by a demagogue determination to hold place, power and pelf. Were the trial and hanging of Jefferson Davis a similar necessity, his life would be no more than a mushroom in the party desperation. The south is hated by the party leaders at the north, and hates back in return. And yet we are stunned with the prate about restoring the Union; as if fire and fulminating powder could be moulded into bread! The hate now engendered in the southern heart by the northern treatment of her, will burn as the flames of hell for generations, by all the laws of natural life and being. Gerrit Smith and a few others preach forbearance towards her as our fellow-sinner as well as sufferer, and are mocked for their pains, or branded as copperheads. The press has almost supplanted the pulpit in power and influence, but nowhere and never calls for justice or pleads for truth, except in obscure and remote corners. The people are made to believe that the republican party is the only name under heaven given among men whereby they and their country can be saved, and that whosoever believeth in it shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned; and the lingering years of misrule, taxation, starvation, south and north, are revealing to what purpose.

P. P.

THE New York Evangelist takes a bold stand against indecent advertising. It rather sternly calls the Examiner and Chronicle, Church Union, Independent, and other papers, to account.

## "SHARP POINTS."

Feb. 27, 1868.

PARKER FILLBURY—*My Dear Friend*: I have delayed writing that I might first read the back numbers of "THE REVOLUTION."

How strange it all seems to me—Woman Suffrage forced to the front, and a pile of greenbacks behind it! Woman Suffrage dandled in the lap of Wall street conservatism! It is kin to other reforms—eight hour system, penny ocean postage, etc., but with stocks, finance, trams, railways, Credit Foncier, brokers' gossip, the alliance is indeed new! We sometimes say of a book, "it is gotten up to sell;" you have started a paper that certainly will sell, without, perhaps, making that a primary object. It is so entertaining, so spicy, and, with some exceptions, so grand, too in its tone and thought, where shall we find the like? Suffrage is fairly before the world. Dear Miss Anthony must be nearly ready to depart. I fancy I see her straining her vision to see the salvation. But what means this new system of ethics of Mrs. Stanton—protesting against the enfranchisement of another man, black or white, until woman is enfranchised? I have not thus learned reform. I have not thus learned Christianity. If I am a slave, heaven forbid that I should desire any other being in the universe to share my degradation. But suppose my companions hitherto should use their new freedom to forge new fetters for myself, thus making my case more and more hopeless? Then I must trust in the progressive and regenerating spirit that emancipated them, knowing that sooner or later it will enfranchise me. My fear of a colored man's ballot against me must give place to faith in those eternal principles of justice that have redeemed him, and that will work out good results for myself. If the contest is one of brute strength, then throttle your enemy if you can; keep him in the dust who is already there, if he be likely to become your foe. But, in the higher realm of principle, if it be an effort to establish a just government, do not let us violate its fundamental law by demanding the continuance of bondage for any one subject, or any class of subjects, until another class can be enfranchised. This is to me absurd.

I did not propose to discuss the question, especially with Mrs. Stanton; for, however good natured, and humorous, and delightful she is as a friend, I own to a little fear of her sharp points. Her reply to Mr. Garrison was what western people would call "mighty tall talk" to the pioneer of the anti-slavery cause, and doubtless afflicted many souls. The author of Hannah Thurston and Mrs. Stanton may tell the world that the abolitionists were a set of fatterdemalions, just as Macaulay held up to ridicule George Fox and his followers; but the harm that results will fall mostly on themselves. For we do our own souls a grievous wrong to undervalue any earnest, intelligent effort in a good cause, especially when its genuineness is stamped with the consecration of the whole man.

But I sat down to tell you how much "THE REVOLUTION" interested me, and I find myself criticising it. It is not strange that abolitionists give you the cold shoulder. Jealous as they ever are, and ought to be, lest the best interests of their clients be compromised, they naturally look with suspicion upon this new fraternity—this strange affiliation with Mr. Geo. Francis Train—this playing into the hands of politicians, mostly democrats, and this rallying around you of a class who have been hostile to reform. If "THE REVOLUTION" is simply a channel for individual thought, and such I presume it is to you, I see no reason why you may not use it. To prosecute a good work, we have always availed ourselves of the money, the halls, the churches, the hospitality of the enemies even of our cause; being careful to season our thanks with faithful rebuke. Acting on a somewhat similar principle, I shall expect to see you take Mr. Train to task in your severe way, as opportunity offers; scourge him for his antipathy to the negro, show up his record in the democratic party, in the republican, too; and bring down the thunders of your indignation upon him wherever he seems in your judgment to be in the wrong.

But enough for the present. I have been scattering my "REVOLUTIONS," and hope new subscribers will be the result. Faithfully and truly yours,

JANE ELIZABETH JONES.

The above is from one of the noblest women of our day, who has been for many years a faithful laborer in the Temperance, Education, Anti-Slavery and Woman's Rights reforms. Her letter is frank, spicy and liberal, and, from the old standpoint that, in every race of man, woman is a mere appendage, an after-thought, and

her rights of secondary consideration, it is philosophical also. When friends write to us in this common-sense style, suggesting thoughts for our consideration, they need have no fears of our "sharp points." But when we receive letters of denunciation, without one reason for the onslaught, there is nothing left us to do but to cudgel our adversary with his own weapons. You ask, dear friend, about "our new system of ethics." Our system is by no means "new," it dates back to the garden of Eden. "It is not good for man to be alone," was the divine soliloquy of the great Architect of the Universe, as he surveyed his mighty work, the order of the planetary world, the harmony of land and seas. What was true of one man in the garden of Eden, enshrined in peace and beauty under the watchful eye of God, is true of all mankind to-day in the great outer world of selfishness and strife, suffering in ten thousand ways the penalties, of violated law. And never, until the divine order established in Eden is realized, shall we have peace and immortal life.

The best interests of the race demand that the equilibrium of sex be restored. This will do more to hasten the onward march of civilization, than the enfranchisement of any race or class of men, than the conversion of any nation to Protestantism, than the triumph of the temperance reform, or any proposed plan of reconstruction. Just as the constituent elements of nitrogen and oxygen, make the necessary atmosphere in which man can breathe and live, and the exhausting of either is certain death, so are the male and female elements in their true proportions as necessary for our moral life, and this negation of womanhood is the degradation of our common humanity. Hence, when we had it in our power to put one race on an equal footing at the south, as an abolitionist we protested against the enfranchisement of the black man alone, seeing that the bondage of the women of that race, by the laws of the south, would be more helpless than before. What to her the loosening of the white man's chains, if the ignorant laborer by her side, who has learned no law but violence, her equal to-day, is henceforth to become her master? To us the black women of the south are as precious in the scale of being as the men. Woman suffers in slavery a degradation man can never know. The strongest appeals made by abolitionists in the past against slavery have been on woman's wrongs, and now, when the day of emancipation comes, shall man enter into all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship while the woman by his side is left without that sceptre of power, the ballot, for her protection? Wendell Phillips says that emancipation is mockery to the black man without the ballot? Have not the women of this nation suffered enough from man's unjust legislation, to know that such emancipation as he offers the black woman is a mockery also? Those slaves have worked and suffered side by side, shared each other's sorrows, fears, and anxieties through centuries of heathenism and bondage; and now shall abolitionists consent that another race of men shall find their liberties over this fresh holocaust of womanhood? No, no. We have no reason to suppose that the black man understands the principles of equity, or will practice the christian virtues better than his Saxon masters. And our demands on the Woman's Rights platform for the last twenty years are proof sufficient that man cannot legislate wisely and justly for the woman by his side. Abolitionists show us "the cold shoulder" because they know we see their vulnerable points.

After discussing "individual rights" thirty years, and claiming suffrage for the black man as "a natural right," when they ask, with the republican party, "manhood suffrage" merely, they compromise the best interests of the race they would serve, throw overboard one-half "their clients," stultify their past declarations, and prove false to their education and high calling, as the statesmen of the hour. This is not with us a question of personality as between the individual black man and Saxon woman, but a principle of government. It is not a question of necessary precedence for one or the other. If people were enfranchised by car-loads at the Capitol of the nation, it might be a question who should go first, but suffrage for all in this hour of reconstruction could be more easily and logically secured than for a new class. Our demand has long been suffrage for all, white and black, male and female, of legal age and sound mind. This is the theory of our government, and until we secure this our nation remains on the old and oft-tried principle of caste and class. Though ninety-nine hundredths of the people vote and one does not, we have not changed the principle of our government an iota. We are still a despotism, and the ostracized few are in a worse despotism than under the one-man power. If we are to be governed by men alone, the fewer the better—rather one man than twenty million. If the one man is tyrannical and unjust, the people can easily dispose of him; but if the twenty million are tyrants, it is difficult for oppressed classes to achieve their freedom against such fearful odds.

We have too much of the male element already in our systems of government, theology and social life. In fact, the man idea governs everywhere. "The world," as old Sojourner Truth says, "walks on one leg."

There are many reasons for the enfranchisement of women more powerful than for any further extension of the franchise to men. Our system of ethics may be new in one particular, in that we believe that woman's first duty is to herself and God, then man. If you are a slave, it is your first business to break the yoke that galls your own neck; you are to accept slavery or degradation at no price, from no mistaken notions of white men's rights or black men's wrongs. Woman has been so long a mere reflection, an appendage, that, partly from apathy, partly from perversion, she has no sense of her own rights and duties. The most pitiful spectacle this country presents, is that of educated American women consenting, in this hour of our country's danger, to this incoming tide of ignorance, poverty and vice, from every quarter of the globe, to legislate for them at the polls, without demanding that it be outweighed with the wealth, virtue and intelligence of their own sex. And this indifference to a nation's life, to the interests of 30,000,000 of people, to the institutions of a continent, drapes itself under the false guise of Christian philanthropy. Would not the education, elevation and enfranchisement of 15,000,000 women do more to hasten advancing civilization than that of 2,000,000 black men? The questions bear no proportion to each other. The partial results of the one on national welfare, are wholly lost in the magnitude and far-reaching consequences of the other. To-day the ship of state is tossed on an uncertain sea. The men at the helm, lacking the spiritual intuitions of women by their side, are steering without chart or compass. A voice from out the threatening clouds



calls out: "It is not good for man to be alone." Seeing the nation's danger and man's need, shall woman, with the charts spread out before her, knowing all the dangerous coasts and isles, meekly remain in the vessel's hold, while ignorant hands lay hold the ropes and sails, capable of giving no new light or inspiration to those already bewildered there? To us it would be the height of wisdom for such women to rush on deck and say, let not another man come up to touch the ropes until those more skilled have tried what they can do. Suppose the question were to be settled to-day, shall we enfranchise such men as Chase, Wade, Sumner, Beecher, Garrison and Phillips to govern this country, or shall all these be set aside, and the government placed in the hands of the southern freedwomen? Of course, we should all choose the former class. So we say to-day, educated women first, ignorant men afterward. E. C. S.

## DRESS.

**SOMETHING AGAINST THE LADIES.**—According to the *Atlantic Monthly*, "Men say, in reply to those who object to their clubs, their men's dinner parties, and their smoking rooms: 'Women overwhelm society with superfluous dry goods. The moment ladies are invited, the whole affair becomes a mere question of costume. A party at which ladies assist is little more than an exhibition of wearing apparel. They dress, too, not for the purpose of giving pleasure to men, but for the purpose of inflicting pain on one another. Beside, a lady who is carrying a considerable estate upon her person must devote a greater part of her attention to the management of that estate. She may be talking to Mr. Smith about Shakespeare and the musical-glasses, but the thing her mind is really bent upon is crushing Mrs. Smith with her new lace. Even dancing is nothing but an exceedingly laborious and anxious wending of yards of silk trailing out behind!' " etc.

Time for Revolution! The remedy for all this, gentlemen, is to give women something to do, something better to think about. All human beings must have some outlet for their forces. If you make dolls of women, and shut them up in palaces without a voice or interest in the great outer world of struggle and suffering, all the intensity of their feelings will be expended in fashion and frivolity, in gay dress and gorgeous furniture. It is too true that what is called society, is nothing now but senseless display. Our most intelligent women, who would be an ornament to any circle, avoid altogether what is called society, because they have no time, money or thought to waste on these elaborate toilets. To those who have daughters growing up, there is something appalling in the thought they, too, may be victims to these abominations.

## THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION AND U. S. BONDS.

We print elsewhere an extract from the "platform of the National Labor Union"—a remarkable document—adopted finally at a Convention held in Chicago, August, 1867.

This organization is acting in concert with the International Workingmen's Organization in Europe, which is to hold its next congress at Brussels (Belgium) in September.

It already numbers hundreds of thousands, and supports nine newspapers devoted to its interests. It has branches and subdivisions scattered over the country, with its local and state organizations working in concert, with a system of agents, travellers and correspondents constantly engaged in increasing its machinery.

We also publish to-day the principal section of the Funding Bill of Mr. Cary, of Ohio, in

the House of Representatives, intended to give effect to "the people's plan of finance."

In England the labor organization has quietly but steadily advanced, till it presents a compact power. So far as the movement has taken shape and expression here, it seems to have awakened little or no interest except from shrewd politicians in the West.

The demand put forth by these men for a three-per-cent. bond is but just. Senator Henderson in a late speech says:

I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that no nation on earth can show a ratio of increase in National wealth of five per cent. Take England, with all her greatness and boasted prosperity, and you will find that her ratio of increase from 1823 to 1861 is only two per cent.

Mr. Cary has devoted much time to the subject, and declares the rate of increase in the United States "is only about 3½ per cent."

Now, if before the war idle capital was able to retire here only about four per cent. when invested in mortgages, is it surprising that those who feel oppressed should cry aloud against a "military necessity" which compels them now to support a system that secures to idle capital three times as much? The wonder is that the people have endorsed the oppression so long. 'Tis simply idle for the landholders or their organs to talk of national power under such circumstances.

We fought to throw off English taxation. It is time that we free ourselves from the bondholders' greater oppression; and that, too, regardless of any party machinery by which it is sustained.

The principles of the National Labor Union are our principles. We are of the people, and shall extend a helping hand in advancing all reasonable demands, well knowing, too, that through it will be developed

"A man pure, unselfish, to no party bound."

That the organization in some of its workings holds secret meetings is no cause of fear to us. We see on the surface of this great movement the dawn of brighter days, and hear a voice that shall be heard by our servants at Washington, and by the selfish, hard-hearted oppressors everywhere.

Time was when these lodges and unions were called "Jacobin Clubs" and "the Jacques," simply because they resisted oppression. They were known then as being made up of the ignorant masses, whose resort to physical force, riot and plunder were their only resources; and monarchial governments, while they feared them, held them in abeyance, and protected their crowns by their standing armies. It is worse than vain for political capitalists here to suppose that the National Labor Union corresponds to such a class, and is only capable of such redress; for be it remembered that here

"The people do the voting,  
And the children go to school."

Our laboring men are the people, embracing our manufacturers, our miners, our mechanics; hence we have no lazy lazzaroni, who for a few days' ease, or for mere revenge, will take life or pillage a city. It is, we have said, something far above all this; and the demand is equality and harmony of action—a coming nearer together of the worlds of mind and matter—a united effort and a united interest—not for a few months only to secure votes, but a perpetual basis on and in which the true man, and woman, too, see protection and prosperity—a country and a republican government.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1868.

**THE Woman's Rights cause moves on here.** Of course before the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the negro it would scarcely have been tolerated; and the visible darkness of mind which centuries of aristocracy had caused to brood over the soil made impossible the growth of the good seed. But, ever since the outbreak of the war, which withdrew the District from oligarchic control, the population has been steadily reinforced from the free parts of the country, so that its number has nearly doubled since 1860; and with this immigration has come an influx of mental light. Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, of the Freedman's Bureau, has been for a long time the only resident advocate of free suffrage, as the abolitionists and republicans of the District devoted themselves primarily to moving Congress to free and enfranchise the negro. During the discussion on the bill for the latter purpose occurred the memorable three days' debate in the Senate on the proposition of Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, to strike out the word "male" from the qualifications for suffrage in the District. This amendment, though apparently offered to embarrass the bill, had the effect to draw attention to the subject throughout the country, and greatly to re-enforce the demand made by the friends of liberty outside of the District. Cowan had, two or three years before this time, avowed that, if the suffrage was to be extended at all, he preferred extending it to women. Gratz Brown, from the time he entered the Senate to the time when he left it, was a powerful and hearty champion of the cause, in Congress and out of it. His speech on Cowan's amendment, the best of that whole debate, was the effort of a master. The motion received the votes of four radicals—Brown, Anthony, Wade and Foster (including thus the then and the present President of the Senate)—and five conservatives—Cowan, Buckalew, Nesmith, Patterson, of Tennessee (son-in-law of President Johnson), and Riddle—nine in all. Thirty-seven votes were cast against it, of whom thirty-one were radicals and six conservatives. Three radicals and three conservatives were absent. Of the thirty-one radicals who voted "no," six, Messrs. Pomeroy, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Wilson and Yates, were understood to favor the measure on its merits, but to be opposed to attaching it to the negro suffrage bill. One of the radicals who failed to vote—Fowler, of Tennessee—was also known to favor it. Most of the talking against it was done by those "conservatives of three revolutions"—Garret Davis and Reverdy Johnson.

Shortly after this Thomas E. Noell, of Missouri, a Johnsonized radical, introduced a bill in the House to give the vote to women in the District, and supported it with a two hours' speech full of wit, humor and fancy. He wished to build up a new party on the issue, or to embody the idea in the democratic platform. At the close of his address its effect on the House was so slight that Thaddeus Stevens remarked that the House had wasted time enough, and moved to go into Committee of the Whole, which was done without taking action on the bill.

The friends of the cause now saw that action among the people of the District was needed; and soon after the May election, at which the negroes voted for the first time, organized a

Universal Franchise Association, with Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, as President. Mrs. Griffing, Clara Barton, and Thaddeus Hyatt are among the Vice-Presidents. Mrs. Julia Archibald Holmes and D. M. Needham were chosen Secretaries, with Dr. Daniel Breed, cousin of John G. Whittier, as Treasurer. The Advisory Committee includes John Stuart Mill, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, James M. Scovel, B. F. Wade, B. Gratz Brown, and many other tried champions. The first public meeting was held July 19, 1867, at Union League Hall, Senator Pomeroy presiding, at which addresses were given by the President, Mrs. Griffing, Prof. J. K. H. Willcox, of the *Social Science Review* and Statistical Society. Letters were read from Hon. Alexander Delmar and Mrs. B. A. McCall. Professor Willcox's elaborate address was afterward republished under the title, "Suffrage a Right, not a Privilege." It treated the subject from the sociological standpoint, and elicited flattering notices from the *Tribune*, *Harper's Weekly*, and other papers. A subsequent meeting was addressed by Mrs. Holmes, Miss Lydia S. Hall, James H. Holmes, John H. Crane and others. The work of circulating documents and petitions all over the country was also pushed vigorously on.

During the winter Theodore Tilton delivered his lecture on "The American Woman" to a large and enthusiastic audience at Metzgerott Hall. In Anna E. Dickinson's lecture on the "Duty of the Hour," she made several pointed allusions to the disfranchisement of woman, which were loudly applauded. Petitions have been continually coming in to Congress, some of which, I regret to say, have been presented apologetically, while others have been so presented as to conceal their nature.

The whole government of the District is now before Congress for revision, by reason of the expiration of the charter; and it is the purpose of the advocates of Equal Rights in the District to petition and memorialize for free suffrage as a part of the new organization.

At a meeting held lately in Woodward Hall for free discussion of matters relating to local government, Professor Willcox, being called on to speak, said that he desired to introduce the reform of female suffrage, which sentiment was loudly cheered. Dr. Boyd and Mr. Watson also advocated the measure. OBSERVER.

#### HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

MR. PILLSBURY's excellent editorial, "Foundling Hospitals," in a recent number of *THE REVOLUTION*, is, I observe, attracting considerable attention. The subject is one which demands this notice, and belongs to those vital questions of the sexual relations, the "Social Evil," which never will be properly dealt with by organized society until woman is admitted to full and equal membership, alike as to rights and responsibilities.

But it was my intention to give some account of an English institution, akin to that of which you have editorially treated, bearing the title that appears at the head of this article.

It needs hardly be said that London is full of poverty-stricken and penury-cursed children—beggars and vagrants, for most part, whose usually brief lives are spent in the streets, and who, if they grow to adult age, only swell the class so aptly termed "dangerous." Our great cities are not free from the same species; and here in the national capital these little gipsies seem to increase daily. There is no need to dilate upon the life of such children, and the most imaginative can easily conceive of their misery when sickness befalls. The children of the poor have but little chance, even if not quite of the vagrant class referred to above. An instance

has just been given me. A lady informs me of a recent application made at an hospital here on behalf of a sick child, whose mother having to go out daily to work, is unable to take sufficient care of it. The application was refused because there were no nurses in the institutions to take care of children.

The London Hospital referred to is situated in Great Ormond street, a former fashionable portion of the metropolis. If I am not mistaken, it is in this vicinity that the noble Foundling Hospital is situated. The houses in the named street are capacious. Two of them are in use by the Children's Hospital. The effort was begun about fifteen years ago, by the fitting up of a few beds for these little beneficiaries. The growth of the hospital was quite slow, though the benefit arrived at was obvious to all to whom the plan was presented. I quote from an account before me:

"The success of its efforts was soon apparent; the unmixed good which it worked made itself recognizable before long, and it entered on a course of development which has never yet been checked, and the limits of which it is not easy to define. The number of in-patients, which in 1852 was 143, has gone on steadily increasing, until last year it rose to 771; and whereas at first a few beds were sufficient for the demand, 75 are now constantly occupied. During the same period the number of out-patients has grown larger every year, and at the present moment it has reached an average of 1,200 every week. The immense amount of benefit which such an institution must confer upon the poor will be easily apparent to every one. But the charm which it possesses for the children whom it receives can be fully realized only by those who have paid it a visit, and have seen how admirably it is conducted, how wonderful are its results. \* \* \* \* \* The attendance is greatest on the four days devoted to the physicians; the other two week days are reserved for the surgeons whose cases are less numerous, though often more serious in character. \* \* \* \* \* As many as four hundred children are sometimes brought on one day, and at about ten o'clock most of them are collected together. The physician sits at his desk in a small room looking out upon the children's playground, and for several hours a line of little invalids, each conducted by some friendly hand, passes before him in unbroken sequence. A waiting-room is set aside for the children, and their relatives or friends, but it suffices to hold only a small part of their number. In every direction there overflows an anxious but patient crowd; the ante-room is crammed, the passages are closely packed, and in fine weather the garden has its share of visitors, who lean against its walls and crouch, with a wearied air, upon its stone steps. There is something very sad in the sight of so many mothers, most of them evidently belonging to the poorest classes, each of whom is in trouble for her child. \* \* \* \* \* So great is the number of these out-patients that the resources of the hospital and the energies of its staff are tasked to their utmost, and although every means has been employed which the utmost ingenuity could suggest, the present accommodation is found to be insufficient for the overwhelming and ever-increasing army of applicants for relief."

While in London last fall I spent one afternoon in a visit to this hospital, and can bear testimony to the cheerful appearance of its interior, and the evident care and sympathetic kindness which must preside over it. The patients are not only cured (if that be possible) of their bodily ailments, but the effort is constantly made to impress upon their tender sensibilities lessons of cleanliness, morality, etc., which must necessarily prove of vast benefit in after life. "The law of kindness" is the universal rule of the institution. The inmates are too often the Bedouins of our city life; they are training for an Ishmaelite's existence, in which every hand will be against them, and their's will be raised against every man in turn. In this well-ordered and noble charity they find, for the first time, that there are people who do not kick them out of the way, but rather heal both, body and mind. It can readily be believed that the Committee of Management speak truly in saying, "that a knowledge and thence a love of better things has been first imported into many a poor home by convalescent children fresh from the hospital, and that the first germs of gratitude and affection for strangers were planted in the apparently ungenial soil of pain and suffering."

In the fifteenth annual report an interesting account is given of the progress of the institution. Although the year 1866 was one of embarrassment, they are able to say with pleasure that the annual subscriptions have slightly increased, having reached the sum of £2,420 2s. 6d. (about \$11,100 60 in gold). "The donations, which include a generous grant from the Corporation of the City of London of £105 (\$525), and a munificent gift of £500 (\$2,500), from an anonymous friend, through E. J. Lay-

ton, Esq., amount to £4,430 (\$21,150), of which one-half was due to the anniversary festival. Legacies also fall in during the past year to the amount of between four and five thousand pounds."

The expenditures have been large. About \$3,500 have been spent in alterations and enlarging the accommodations. The expenditures in 1866 were £5,711 (\$28,369), of which about £1,200 (\$6,000) were spent on food, and £870 (\$4,350) on the treatment of patients.

These particulars are given because of the intrinsic interest of the subject, and in the hope that benevolence here may take form in similar effort. Thackeray said he never saw a school-boy without wishing to give him a sovereign. I am confident no one could visit the London Hospital for sick children without being desirous of seeing such efforts multiplied, and of aiding them to the extent of their ability.

RICHARD J. HISTON,

Washington, D. C.

#### WOMAN WRONGED.

WOMAN WRONGED! Yes, insulted, outraged, abused and ruined soul and body, only because some ignorant, selfish, unphilosophical plodder promulgated an idea that woman by her original first sin has become inferior to man in virtue, intellect, morals and physical strength. Therefore her incapacities and frailties make her susceptible of being ruled over by virtuous, moral, intelligent men of course. Sex is not the hindering cause either. It is woman's weak virtue, her delicate modesty, her feeble refinement, and that other inevitable and unanswerable argument—her "maternal duties"—that exclude her from the privilege of the ballot. Man having stronger virtue, better morals, more refinement, and of course superior intellect, and being barren withal, can better endure the fearful responsibilities and demoralizing influences of politics, and has therefore the governing of the world. What an awful strain it must be on man's modesty, morals, virtue and wisdom to undertake the discharge of such a duty. No wonder they sometimes give way a little. "It's terrible, very terrible." They have my sympathies in the terrible conflict of virtue, morals, and modesty versus politics.

But because of this supposed or presumed inferiority, woman must be meekly submissive to every dictate of her representative, lord and master, humbly reconciled to submerge her "inferior" individuality into the majestic, superior individuality of the creature man; lose her identity as a responsible intelligence; settle down into a stagnant quietude of parasitic existence, content to scrub and cook, flirt and flounce, trim and pose, teach school for half wages, keep milliner shop, and raise babies for a living. Most generally the latter especially.

Mankind in common seem to recognize nothing higher in occupation or sphere for woman than raising babies, no matter if those babies are dwarfs, idiots, diseased, deformed imbeciles—frail, scrofulous, half-dead wrecks, filled with inherited taints and frailties which doom them to a suffering existence and premature graves—blighted souls in broken caskets born of slave mothers, and begotten by sensual fathers—blots on society—all charged to "dispensations of God."

Behind this wrong lies the superstition and ignorance of the dark ages. Every error and wrong has its root growing in the soil of ignorance and undevelopment. Woman's protection and elevation depend upon the recognition of one primary truth, based upon a law of our sexual and social systems. That truth is: Every woman possesses the inherent right to the full and perfect control of her own person, in or out of the marriage relation. This is Revolution. For forty centuries or more this truth has been ignored, and the results are beyond the power of the pen to reveal. Establish this truth really and practically in the hearts of men and minds of women, and the questions of Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs will be forever settled. This is the radical basis for woman to stand upon, while fighting for her emancipation from this social and political slavery, to which she is so heathenishly consigned by the customs and laws of the age.

Recognize this truth, and no longer will a brutal man be allowed to outrage the chastity, insult the virtue, mock the purity, disease the body and prostitute the vital energies of a pure-minded, innocent woman to satiate filthy lusts. No longer will a pale, haggard, careworn woman, already overburdened with maternal labors, be compelled to become the mother of children "not wanted"—unwelcome visitors"—when the processes of gestation and parturition are encountered with a deep, bitter anguish which shatters her physical system, frets her discontented spirit, imperils her life, jeopardizes posterity only to accommodate the lusts of a male animal.



No longer will maimed, deformed, half-idiot children, filled with the sins of the father and frailties of the mother, curse parents, pest society, or tax our commonwealth. No longer will thousands of divorce cases blot our court dockets as evidence of the rottenness of society and wrongs of mankind. Recognize this truth, and woman becomes woe and man the woe. 'Tis true, the law is in opposition to the Jewish code, and Paul, as interpreted by Todd and Lewis and other wonderfully wise ecclesiastical celebrities, full of dead languages and dead ideas; but as Paul was unmarried and never a lover of woman, it is possible, nay, very probable, that he, like Todd and Lewis, had imbibed the prejudices and customs of the dark ages—when woman was far below par (man being the standard of virtue, morals and intelligence) and upon woman's commonly recognized inferiority based his injunctions. Educated customs and prejudices, descending from parent to child through long centuries, are hard to eradicate from the minds of many even good men. There is not a low, lewd, licentious, selfish wretch, who looks upon woman only through lustful eyes, but welcomes Paul's advice to wives with as much fiendish satisfaction as Todd or Lewis; yet Paul meant that his injunctions should never be so misrepresented. If stupid, selfish, non-progressive theologians see fit to make the Scripture a savor of death unto death, instead of life unto life, don't blame Paul or Moses, but pity their stupidity and ignorance.

When a few uncompromising fanatics commence an exterminating warfare upon a system of barbarism, borrowed from drunken Noah and the dark ages, the universal Biblical argument howled in our ears by the meek, sanctimonious, cadaverous, white-necked gentry was: "Cursed be Canaan! a servant of servants shall he be;" "Servants, obey your masters," while impersonated human devils, blackened with envy, crime, pollution, with every vice, armed with blood-hounds and raw-hides, took up the dismal howl and reverberated it throughout the land; and a stupid, cowardly, compromising pulpit, press and people in the North responded in ignominious silence, amen! And now, when 17,000,000 of American women, oppressed by cruel laws, taxed and misrepresented, flattered and favored only for sensual ends, working, toiling and starving on mere pittance (called by their oppressors "pay"), kept in cellars and garrets, loaded and fettered with a fashionable paraphernalia called "dress," with minds undeveloped yet capable of the highest development—when we witness this and plead for woman's enfranchisement as the means of elevating her, we hear the same old dismal howl from the same caverns of dry-bones wailing long and loud through a benighted ecclesiastical and political sky: "Let women keep silence in the churches;" "Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands;" and now the same sleepy pulpit, press and people, awakened by this clerical caterwaul, rub their eyes, shake their heads, look bewildered, and moan out the inglorious response: Be it so. Infanticide, idiocy, and prostitution, public and in wedlock, and infamous human degradation are but the outgrowths, the wormwood results of this malicious, libelous doctrine that woman was created inferior, subject to masculine will and dictation. Nature, science, inspiration, and all human experience repel the libel, in despite of the opinions of Todd, Lewis, or Osgood.

Ignorance of sexual physiology, and a false philosophy of our social relation, has led the world into many horrid beliefs concerning woman's origin, sphere, and character. A superstition borrowed from the Pagan world, founded in ignorance, developed into a belief, found expression in a law among the ancient Jews, which periodically excommunicated woman from society and its privileges, made her unclean, defiled and impure, just because a process of ovulation was being carried on by the secret, silent workings of the vital economy. Her touch was defiling to every dead and living thing. Her look conveyed and imparted only lust and obscenity. From these imaginary pollutions there was no escape. She was isolated from all the stunted privileges of her sex for one-third of her time, and only rendered fit company for male virtue and purity by offering a sacrifice. Such superstitions would make any race or nation susceptible of the most galling servitude, and the degradation of woman has its origin greatly in this pagan nonsense.

These hideous, deforming superstitions still exist in the minds of even many comparatively intelligent women, and never can be eradicated until the laws of the human system are taught in preference to crude doctrines and dogmas. So strongly impressed had these doctrines become on the minds of Biblical authorities, that even Solomon in all his wisdom could find no stronger language to convey an idea of defilement than the term "menstruous woman."

It is high time that such ideas of woman's defilement

and debasement should be rooted out, even if it does uproot much fossilized theology. We can spare such theology better than the purity and chastity of womankind. As the light of physiology dawns, the mists of pagan theology recede. Superstitions born of the perverted imaginations of pagans and heathen should have no place in the theology of true Christians. In the degradation of woman, we are reaping the otter fruits of such ignorance. But more yet. Ignorance of physiological law led metaphysicians and shallow-brained philosophers to seek the establishment of woman's inferiority upon the false and funny doctrine that all ovum were originally male, and female sex was the result of "blast," during the process of development. Hence, woman is only a blasted man. This we should call a blasted idea, born of blasted brains and originated for blasting purposes. This makes woman a creature of chance, not developed by any fixed law in nature.

But why malign woman's character, purity or influence by such superstitious speculations? What woman needs, what human interests demand, is not superstition based upon the fanciful whims or foolish caprices of some benighted, undeveloped being, who presumed to write inspired philosophy; but she needs education, freedom, growth and development, physically, mentally and morally. Give her the opportunities for physical growth that you give man. Let her wield the plow, the axe, the hoe, hammer, or plane; let her employ the pen, the pencil, the brush or chisel; let her construct railroads and machinery; let her make and unmake presidents and legislators; in short, don't be hunting "woman's sphere," but give her every opportunity for the full and perfect exercise of every muscle and nerve, faculty or power of her being, and she will find her own sphere without masculine dictation or intervention.

If woman has any special "sphere," let masculine impudence, insolence and ignorance understand that it is the complete protection of her own person, virtue and posterity; and not the narrow, hampered, contractive circle of revolving around masculine will.

THOMAS W. ORGAN, M.D.

"Eden Home," Chalfant, Ohio.

### LIFE AND DEATH BY THE NEEDLE

Editors of Revolution:

THIS pleasant 26th of March, three little orphans stood beside an open grave, into which was slowly lowered what was their mother. Six years before, and the mound beside her rounded over their father, leaving them entirely dependent upon her for daily bread. The needle was her sole resource, and, alas! like too many women in our land, she was comparatively unskilful with that.

Why, in this country, where the wheel of fortune is ever turning, and the millionaire of to-day is the beggar of to-morrow—why will mothers let their daughters grow to woman's estate without possessing some one accomplishment to which they can turn when reverses overtake them, and from it derive a tolerable support? If it is the needle, let them be expert, perfect mistresses of plain sewing in its various departments of hemming, stitching, overcasting, tucking, and felling. Then they may learn some variety of embroidery, in which they shall perfect themselves before undertaking another variety. If a piano is indulged in, let them be thorough musicians; if the pencil, insist that they understand sketching from nature, perspective, and the fundamental principles of the art.

This unfortunate widow took up dressmaking, in which, never having learned the trade, she could but hold a second-rats position. Of course, she could not command the highest pay for her labor. Finding she could earn more by going out to days' work, she left her three little children at home to take care of themselves, while she went out to earn the extra half dollar which they must have to be comfortable. Confinement in close rooms, breathing with only the upper half of the lungs, as she bent over the needle day after day, for six years; anxiety about her children, who, in her constant absence from home, could but grow up in habits of idleness and aimlessness—all these wrought upon a constitution of more than ordinary strength and vigor, and consumption added another to his fearful list of victims.

Who could stand there in the churchyard, as the minister repeated the solemn words, "ashes to ashes, dust to dust," and see those three helpless orphans weeping for sorrow they can yet so imperfectly comprehend, and not weep with them and for them?

But tears will not feed them, will not clothe them, will not prevent others from being added to their number. What shall be done about it? How shall we prevent these woes of widowhood and orphanage from multiplying? Women must have work, they must have better

wages. Shall we give it them, or shall we choose rather to be abettors in their destruction and then soothe our consciences by paying the board of their orphaned children in semi-charity schools? As I stood there weeping and thinking, I said to myself "three acres of land, and that woman had been alive and well to-day." A strawberry patch, an onion bed, a little garden, would have given her support, given her children employment; she could have been with them constantly, training them to habits of industry and thrift, and made them to quite an extent self-supporting, while her own daily life would have been passed in cheerful occupation, breathing pure air, and drawing from the great bosom of nature at once substance and strength. If, in the days of her prosperity, when her husband was alive, and plenty smiled around her, they had saved a little, enough to buy but three acres of land near market, these orphans had not been left motherless.

The average yield of an acre of land in onions is five hundred bushels, which, at \$1.50 per bushel the average price, would have brought \$750 income. By extra culture, eight hundred bushels could be raised and sold for a thousand or twelve hundred dollars. These the children could have weeded and gathered. Some labor perhaps, would have to be hired in spring to prepare the soil.

A quarter of an acre in strawberries would have netted from one to two hundred dollars a season. Currant and raspberry bushes, easily cultured, might have added to the family income. And thus, had she but known how to cultivate these simple crops, and any woman can learn easily, she might have secured life, comfort, happiness for herself and her children, instead of premature death and early orphanage for those she died to save.

True such out-door labors would have embrowned her complexion and soiled her hands, her knees might have ached as she weeded the onion bed, or her back ached over the strawberry patch; but she would have breathed pure air, slept soundly at night from healthy weariness; but how infinitely better this than

"Band and gusset, and seam,  
Seam and gusset, and band,"

L.

### IS WOMAN HER OWN?

Editors of Revolution:

THE short article on "Child Murder" in your paper of March 12th, touched a subject which lies deeper down into woman's wrongs than any other. This is the denial of the right to herself. In no historic age of the world has woman yet had that. From the time when Moses, for the hardness of his heart, permitted the Jew husband to give his unpleasing wife a letter of divorce—to Christ, when the seven male sinners brought to him for condemnation the woman taken in adultery—down through the Christian centuries to this nineteenth, nowhere has the marital union of the sexes been one in which woman has had control over her own body.

Enforced motherhood is a crime against the body of the mother and the soul of the child.

Medical jurisprudence has begun to accumulate facts on this point, showing how the condition and feelings of the mother mould not only the physical and mental qualities of the child, but its moral nature.

Women keep silence upon many points, not breathing their thoughts to their dearest friends, because of their inner reticence, a quality they possess greatly in excess of men.

And, too, custom has taught them to bear in silence.

But the crime of abortion is not one in which the guilt lies solely or even chiefly with the woman. As a child brings more care, so also, it brings more joy to the mother's heart.

Husbands do not consult with their wives upon this subject of deepest and most vital interest, do not look at the increase of family in a physiological, moral, or spiritual light, but almost solely from a money standpoint. It costs. Tens of thousands of husbands and fathers throughout this land are opposed to large families. And yet, so deeply implanted is the sin of self-gratification, that consequences are not considered while selfish desire controls the heart.

Much is said of the wild, mad desire of the age for money. Money is but another name for power, it is but another name for bread, it is but another name for freedom, and those who possess it are not the slaves of those who do.

How many states in the Union grant the wife an equal right with the husband to the control and disposal of the property of the marital firm? But two. (What two? Eds. Rev.)

How long is it since a married woman in this state

had the right to the control of her own separate property? Barely twice ten years.

How long since she could control her own earnings, even those of a day's washing? Not yet ten.

History is full of the wrongs done the wife by legal robbery on the part of the husband. I need not quote instances; they are well known to the most casual newspaper reader. It is accepted as a self-evident truth, that those "who are not masters of any property, may easily be formed into any mould."

I hesitate not to assert that most of this crime of "child murder," "abortion," "infanticide," lies at the door of the male sex.

Many a woman has laughed a silent, derisive laugh at the decisions of eminent medical and legal authorities, in cases of crimes committed against her as a woman. Never, until she sits as juror on such trials, will or can just decisions be rendered.

This reason and that reason have been pointed to by the upholders of equal rights, to account for the oppression of woman during past ages, but not one that I have ever heard offered has looked to the spiritual origin of that oppression.

If my health and eyes enable me to do so, I shall be glad to write occasionally as you request. Perhaps, a series of short articles upon the above point will be timely. Individual freedom is emphatically the lesson of the nineteenth century.

Seeing the letter of the Hon. Wm. Hay, of Saratoga, in your last issue, recalled very forcibly to my mind the Woman's Rights Convention, gotten up in such an impromptu manner through his urging, at Saratoga Springs, fourteen years ago the coming June, in which you, myself, and Miss Sarah Pellet were the only speakers. I remember my remarks then were especially directed to the absolute necessity of *suffrage* as the only preservative of all other rights; a plank of the Equal Right's platform, to which he so pointedly refers in his letter.

Ah, well, Susan! the palpitations, half hopes, half fears of that day are past, and we have lived to see much change in public sentiment since then, and your energy (which was really the saving of that day), has carried you on and on, till now you compel the world to be your listeners.

I wish you could find some way to impeach the "Post-boys," or "maisters," who take such great liberties with your paper. It must be in great demand, for I lose many numbers. MATILDA E. J. GAGE.

### WOMAN AS QUEEN.

*Editors of the Revolution:*

WHEN I threw out a hint as to the "one thing needful," I hoped to bring out others in response. I rejoice that a "Teacher" feels the truth of the suggestion, and that there is such an opportunity as she declares for hundreds of health missionaries to be taught. Every seat in Dr. Densmore's lecture-room should be filled by serious, earnest students.

I am glad, too, to see Dr. Lozier's rules for a health dress. If there were any general diffusion of physiological knowledge among women, it would not be so difficult to make them see the importance of a change for the better in dress. Even very intelligent women will not believe that the present style of dress is a fearful cause of disease, both of body and mind. If they had a thorough understanding of physiology they would know and realize that aspiration and inspiration, in the spiritual sense, depend upon the bodily lungs, and that the soul of a laced-corset-wearing woman can no more aspire or inspire properly than her body can, for the whole body breathes as the whole soul aspires, by the action of the lungs. And so with all the functions of the soul; they all are based upon and correspond with the various functions of the body. A woman, then, who dwarfs her body contracts her soul. With bodily health woman charms, and rules thereby the universe; her divine essence, which is love and wisdom (as man's is wisdom and love), having full play. Without health woman is controlled by her body and loses her charm, becoming the slave of man, ruining him also, who is only true and noble when inspired by her. The world longs to be ruled by its queen, to be lifted by her out of the discord and disorder in which we now groan. But in order to assume her sceptre, woman must become healthy, whole, holy. Women, inspired by love and enlightened by wisdom, will no more boast of "child murder;" the prevalence of which is one of the most terrible proofs of the supremacy of body over soul.

One would say that a truly healthy woman, dominated as she must be by the spirit, could never even conceive the idea or entertain the possibility of such a crime

against nature, were she ever so little instructed in the science of physiology.

Make woman healthy, and man will soon cease to be the unpoised, unbalanced slave of lust that he is now, and it will be much easier for her to maintain her independence. The unspeakable evil of prostitution is poisoning the race.

Make women healthy and strong; educate them to know how to labor; let it be a reproach as great to a girl to have no trade, profession or business, as it is to a boy, and girls will become independent and able to dictate all the laws and customs regulating the relations of the sexes. In no country in the world is fashion more imperative than in our own. If we cannot change this, at least let us make it fashionable for women to be healthy and wise, beautiful and industrious.

P. S. C.

### LEGALIZING PROSTITUTION.

THE view of the proposed bill for the "Suppression of Prostitution" taken by "THE REVOLUTION" of last week, will not bear criticism. It is unsafe to popularize error; and the subject is so important that whatever promises to throw light upon it, should be frankly and freely discussed. All possible errors and sources of error must be eliminated from social questions, before such generalizations as we are able to make in the present state of knowledge, can be regarded as, in any degree, accurate or trustworthy. In view of this fact, and seen from this standpoint, the articles of last week cannot fail to have a pernicious effect. Without making any effort to exhaust this subject in its legal, social or sanitary aspects, it is possible in a brief space to state certain important facts which cannot safely be ignored or overlooked.

1st. Prostitution exists in all large communities, and in New York it is unusually prevalent. We cannot, if we would, rid ourselves of this fact. We disguise it; speak of it, if at all, in whispers; shut it out, when we can, from discussions upon social questions, whether public or private; and frequently refuse to believe, although it flanns by us in the street and stares at us from over the way. These dens of moral and physical death are known to number six hundred and fifty-nine; how many exist without the knowledge of the police authorities can scarcely be imagined. Not less than five thousand women practice this unholy trade. We cannot escape the facts—they are relentless as death. What shall we do with them?

2d. Certain nameless maladies originate here, and spread thence to every class and condition of life. So insidiously, so certainly does this poison reproduce itself, and so permanent is it in its results, that no one can foresee where it will make its appearance or where it will end. Honest wives become infected through roving husbands; faithful husbands are poisoned by dishonest wives; unborn children, from one parent or the other, inherit the fatal contagion and enter the world only to die early, or, if they reach adult man and womanhood, only to generate a race still more loathsome. One single benevolent institution in New York alone reported 2,153 cases of these maladies in 1866.

3d. The effort to reform these women is almost hopeless; men are already beyond its reach. Experience has shown this in all ages. Reforms come through great social or national revolutions that effect society as a unit; never through exertions directed to the individuals of which it is composed. In ten years the amiable Sisters of the Good Shepherd have cared for 1,552 Magdalenes; 955 were sent to their families and 190 provided with situations. An excellent work, and worthy of woman's most persistent effort; but the average number of reformatives is only one hundred in each year, and this, it must be remembered, is an unparalleled success. Evidently this method will not cure the evil, though it is valuable as a helper in remedial means.

4th. Legal penalties enacted for the purpose of punishing prostitution fall with their whole weight upon women. Men even seldom suffer. And when a woman falls into the hands of the police, as often happens, whether justly or unjustly, she loses the little self-respect she may have left, and inevitably becomes worse through the contact. Clearly, this is of no social benefit; and in view of these things what shall we do? In the present state of knowledge something may be done to mitigate these evils, and among others these things have been proposed.

1st. The Registration of Houses of Prostitution. This will expose property-owners who let houses for this purpose to the public shame. A fine will aid in paying the cost of the evils they conspire to increase and perpetuate; and keepers of establishments of this kind will be driven

to owning their own houses, which will reduce the number.

2d. The Registration of Prostitutes. This will prevent crime of various kinds, by placing every woman who, from choice or necessity, plies this demoralizing trade under the eye of the law, not for purposes of persecution, as is the case under existing statutes, but for the purpose of protecting her health and aiding her to be as little shameless and indecent as is compatible with her business and social condition.

3d. The establishment of a hospital for the treatment of such maladies as are engendered by prostitution, and securing a place to which such unfortunates as may have contracted any of them may be taken while the disease is yet in its earliest stages—before it has utterly destroyed the lives of its victims and before hundreds of new victims have been made by infection. Furthermore, to compel all benevolent medical institutions, that receive aid from the state to assist in the effort of curing these maladies. Some now permit such patients to go uncared for, in the fear that if they should assist this class of sufferers it would in some indirect way countenance vice. We do not envy such either their logic or their benevolence; but the fact exists.

4th. To place all such persons and houses under direct sanitary control. Skilled medical inspection, at stated intervals, with the power to remove infected persons to places from which it will be impossible to disseminate the infection, will, without doubt, produce excellent results. And if, by this means, husbands, wives and posterity are promised even a partial immunity from dangers that are rampant under existing conditions, or if even one hundred lives should be yearly saved by this means, as the House of the Good Shepherd saves one hundred reputations annually, certainly it will be worthy the effort, and the reward will be adequate to the means.

We have touched the subject superficially, but perhaps enough has been said. If the proposed law should even in a slight degree perform what it seems to promise, certainly, instead of opposition, it should receive the earnest and hearty support of all who have either the interest of women or of society at heart. \* \*

### THE OLD AND THE NEW.

*Editors of the Revolution:*

WHITEFIELD the revivalist of the last century, once attempted to pass through the throng to reach his pulpit, but was obliged to retreat and go up a ladder outside. At his heels crept along a newspaper reporter, seating himself on a round of the ladder, as he supposed, unobserved. Whitefield, before announcing his text, walked to the front, and said, "You are all murderers—you are all murderers—you have all murdered the Lord Jesus Christ." Turning to the reporter, he continued, "put that down, young man." If men required the sacrifice of divinity itself to save them then, what shall be said of their counterparts now, who defiantly stand with their iron heels on the necks of the weaker half of the human race? The bugle-note has sounded, and our banner sweeps through the land, bearing in golden letters a murdered Christ's inscription to the people, culled from his precepts, his life, his death, his resurrection, and his intercessions on the right hand of the Father. And yet the barbarous, Christless monster would still stain his hoofs and blight his soul with humanity's blood. In spite of every argument drawn from tramping upon justice in this world—in spite of every argument drawn from our higher interests in the better land, the pulpit and the press say, cease your struggle to rise out of impalement. The old Bastille baptized by priests and Levites is better suited to your inferior dimensions. Is the days of Hannah More, the same hue and cry was raised by men, by clergymen, because she formed "Female Friendly Societies" for the poor and needy, for those who had no helper. They were fearful that the gems in her glittering crown would eclipse their time-serving deeds, and rob them of a vicegerency that church-canoes—old relics of which may be found in New Jersey—had settled upon them for life. They said she was "seditious, a Jacobin, and that her writings ought to be burned by the common hangman." The teachings of a murdered Christ bid us, as they bade Hannah More, to rush out of the Popish noose, and take forcible possession of the talents entrusted to our care. The pulpit, robed in surplized authority and Calvinistic edicts, aided by the press, says, No! wait until you reach the upper court, with nothing to plead before your judge but the naked truth, that your fitness to pass through that searching ordeal was left in the hands of your "superiors" on the earth—a wholesale swindling of immortal gifts which will follow them to the same



chancery, where, if the court knows herself, and I think she will, the verdict will be rendered, doubly lost, doubly cursed, doubly damned by your own hand. Though every stab of humanity is a loud appeal to the professed sentiments of a murdered Christ, we do not expect many Whitefields of the present day to raise the cry of "murder" from their pulpits for us; we must do it for ourselves, by stepping into the footprints of Garrison; and though we may not cannonier as well as he, we can make ourselves unpopular enough to wear the crown at last, and perhaps be permitted to write for the New York Independent, if we have a fancy for tumbling in with church cardinals of every shade—Calvinistic, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, free will and close communion, Methodists and Episcopalians, high church and low and so have a harmonious time of it. If we have a stormy, furious campaign, this will seem like balmy rest to our troubled souls. Since the lone star withheld its matchless light from the columns of the New York Independent, that paper has wandered darkly here below. Thank the angels that the none-such, at 37 Park Row, can turn out editors, managers, and contributors, all free-born and unbound by ecclesiastical dictum, or a belief in that primeval curse of womanhood, usurped power. Did you hear that faint crow from one of the editorial lots of the Tribune? "The literary women of the city are organizing 'The Order of the Pen.'" Does he mean school marmes, or "THE REVOLUTION?" If the "Order of the Pen" in our hands does not prove mightier than the sword now in its sheath, let us stand ready to call out those brave women who figured in active service during the last war, to lead us on to victory. We are so linked in with master-spirits, that they must be drawn up to our standard, whether they will or not, or whether we want them or not. The world is full of anomalies, and the most astounding of all is the one just passing into history, viz: Men standing six feet in their Congress-gaiters have waited for their weak sisters to move "hem up to a proper state of manhood and morality! Though the brethren, who of old defended our cause so faithfully, have left their father's house, and the lonely household band, we hope to announce their return ere long; or must we wait until the retina of the eye sheds its dark hues, that white as well as black may be daguerreotyped therefrom?

Welcome the assassin's ball and knife, welcome the gibbet and the guillotine, welcome, thrice welcome crucifixion on the cross between two thieves, rather than to stand aloof and see woman crushed, her soul dwarfed, her spirit broken, and her entire being a listless and unlovely wreck. Beside this great, colossal crime of the universe, pure murder turns white as an angel's wing, and scarcely finds its match on earth or in hell.

J. SUMNER EVANS.

### NEED OF LABORERS.

#### EXTRACT OF PRIVATE LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

I ENJOY chatting at you, frequently, even though we are of such different politics; yet I can grasp your hand warmly upon the "Woman's Rights" question, especially upon reading the "Decision of the Superior Court" in the "Von Glan Divorce Suit," and in seeing, day after day and week after week, all the cases of rape, bigamy, elopements, and all other crimes or weakness connected with our sex, placed under the heading of "Woman," in all the issues of the Chicago Times, just as though men were in no wise connected with them, and as though they are not generally, almost universally, the prime movers in such matters.

We need lecturers to go to the little towns through the west, and disabuse the minds of the people of their idea of Woman's Rights and Woman Suffrage. We want something for the mass of the people to digest, as they do in all little towns, where every call for a meeting is well responded to, to break the monotony of every day life—where every subject, sermon, or lecture is thoroughly canvassed afterwards, from the interior of the saloon to the private parlors of the refined citizens. This is different from the cities, where the excitements of each succeeding evening drive out the remembrances of the preceding, and, therefore, except in rare cases, accomplish very little good. There seems to be a determined effort in our towns to stifle agitation on this subject, and successfully, too, from the fact that we cannot even persuade our opponents to discuss the matter; but they present to our attacks or advances merely an iron-clad apathy which is impenetrable. The men are afraid of their wives, sisters, and sweethearts becoming interested in this question, and therefore effectually smother it! We need a fire-brand sent right into our midst, which will make the men "look wild," and rouse the women into thinking for themselves.

Yours, etc., P. W. RALEY.

### WOMEN IN TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

#### Editors of the Revolution:

YOUR criticism on the Annual Report of Victor M. Rice, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is very good as far as it goes.

If women must render "gratuitous" service to the State, let her labor in such fields as most need her care, and will yield the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is an old adage that "the stream will not rise higher than the fountain," hence we would suggest to Victor M. Rice and the New York Legislature, that in addition to the duties mentioned to be discharged by the "School Visitors," they should "be clothed with official authority" to attend the Teachers' Institute, held under the supervision of the County School Commissioners, and see to it that when the aforesaid Commissioners have opened the sessions of the Institute, or, to use their own expressive term, "have set the machine a runnin'!"—they do not retire to the unoccupied school-rooms, with a delegation of teachers of the masculine gender, and devote the hours that they are paid to give to the interests of education, to playing cards.

Second. To see that the Commissioners and Teachers are in their proper places during the sessions of the Institute, instead of attending the Fordham Races.

Third. To see that Commissioners and Teachers are not paid from the school moneys for time spent in such recreations.

Fourth. To see that the closing exercises of the Institute, known as the "Teachers' Reception," be not converted into a "shindy," and held in the most notable grogery of the county, where the Commissioners and Teachers—*Women Teachers*, it is a shame to say join in the giddy dance with men so rotten with vice that they go from the fair hands and sweet smiles of those educated women (whom we pay to care for the culture and morals of our little ones), to the gutter at the door, and are found there at daylight, dead! dead!!

That this reform is greatly needed, and can "only be secured by the employment of some of these 'twenty or thirty thousand women, whose occupations and habits of mind are not generally adverse to the performance of such duties,'" we would respectfully refer the New York Legislature and Victor M. Rice, for further information, to the State employees, under the immediate supervision of the before-mentioned State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Respectfully,

ONE OF THE TWENTY OR THIRTY THOUSAND.

ANNA DICKINSON.

#### EXTRACTS OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

DEAR MADAME: Inclosed is the money for "THE REVOLUTION." I am in full accord with its aims, and wish it a successful career.

Last week we went to Jamestown, New York, to hear Anna Dickinson's lecture, "Idiots and Women." She had a noble hearing and gave a noble lecture.

It is wonderful to witness the rapid change everywhere going on around us here, in relation to woman's right to suffrage.

Probably no one woman who heard the lecture will ever be so thoughtful or so weak as to say again "I have all the rights I want."

I hope, with your paper on the ground we may be able to get several subscribers at this office. We will try.

Meantime, upon the tablet of memory, "enter us upon your list of friends." JAMES CATLIN, M. D.

### "CHILD MURDER."

#### Editors of Revolution:

IN a late number of "THE REVOLUTION" I noticed an article under this head, wherein the statement was made that four hundred children were annually murdered in Androscoggin county, and in a later number an article from a teacher, wherein it was proposed to remedy this evil by educating woman to the knowledge that there was life in the embryo. Now, I live in Androscoggin county, and am personally acquainted with the physician who made the statement and several of the women who go to make up the four hundred; and though I do not wish to disturb the faith of any one in the virtue or goodness of woman, I must confess that I do not think this knowledge would deter one out of ten, if it did one out of a hundred, with us, from the commission of this deed. They do it with the knowledge that it endangers their own lives, but the cry is "Liberty or Death;" and could you look in upon the wretched homes where heart-

broken women work day and night, for the most shameful pittance, to provide food for the little ones whom the brutal lusts of a drunken husband have forced upon them, you would not wonder that they did not choose to add to their number.

If our statesmen and philanthropists would abate this evil, let them give liberty to woman, freedom entire, and the education it is sure to bring.

The Tribune laments over this "conspiracy against marriage," but it is time to conspire against an institution which makes one human being the slave of another. It is time to conspire against all who forsake principle for party.

CONSPIRATOR.

E. Poland, Me., March 30, 1868.

### CONSISTENCY.

OR all nations this America of ours ought to be most free from superstition and conformity; yet at this moment it is doubtful if any nation that can be called civilized is so thoroughly governed by superstition and fashion. The author of a recent book, with the curious title, "El Bib: God and Man by the Light of Nature," says, "there is no natural proof of immortality," but "that we are dependent wholly upon the revelation of Jesus Christ, as asserted by Paul, for all real knowledge upon this subject." It is not true that there is no natural proof of immortality, because millions of men have had intense faith in the fact of another form of life, who lived before the revelation referred to was made. But even if it were true that there is no proof of immortality outside of the revelation of Jesus Christ, by what authority is that pronounced other than natural. All we know of it, that it is in a printed book, made like all other printed books, and written as all others are, by men. There is not the slightest proof that it had any more unnatural or supernatural an origin than the sacred books of the Hindoos, or the Persians, or the Chinese, all of whom are unquestioning believers in immortality. This revelation was, doubtless, written by those who had had natural proof of the truths of immortality, as multitudes are having every day. Is it not about time to apply our common sense to these subjects, as we do to others, and cease to use words to pervert the truth at the bidding of superstition and fashion?

Is there not a Revolution needed here? Is it not time to substitute science for superstition, and individuality for conformity?

There is no more mortal foe to religion than superstition, and it inflicts its deadliest wounds under the guise of friendship. It is instructive to see how all the enemies of the emancipation of woman gather around the banner of superstition and fashion. But let us have the light thrown upon them; let us see them as they really are, and their power is gone.

F. S. C.

### WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES.

IN the Tribune of March 26, I find an article on "Making Watches in Illinois," which contains the following: "The Elgin factory employs two hundred and fifty persons, half of them women. The latter are chiefly farmers' daughters. One rode alone in a buggy thirty miles to Elgin to find what so many of her American sisters are looking for—opportunity. They receive from ninety cents to one dollar and thirty-five per day. They show special capacity for the work, look tidy and cheerful, and find pleasant homes in the pleasant town. The men earn two dollars per day and upward. Several heads of departments have a co-operative as well as a salaried interest—a wise introduction of this principle by the proprietors. How skilled labor respects itself! These workmen dress tastefully, have noticeably intelligent faces, and gentlemanlike manners. They are respected socially and politically. One is an Alderman of Elgin, and, incredible as it may seem to a New Yorker, in the rural West one may be an Alderman and yet an honest man."

"The men earn two dollars a day and upward;" the women, who "show special capacity for the work," are paid only half as much. According to the correspondent these women look tidy and cheerful. They probably dress as tastefully as their means will allow, have intelligent faces and womanly manners. They are respected socially and—no, we can draw the parallel no farther. Politically they are not respected, and in this one distinction it is to be found the reason of the difference in wages.

G. H.

GOOD FOR CHICAGO.—It is stated that Chicago has 518 women clerks.

## PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

THE Georgetown, D. C., Union contains a letter to Hon. Thomas B. Florence, on extending suffrage, that all Democrats could read with profit. Considering its source, we gladly make room for the following extracts:

HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE—*Dear Sir*: "Let the dead past bury its dead. Act, act, in the living present," is the watch-word of to-day.

Thomas Jefferson, the father of true democratic radicalism, wrote that those who pay to support the State are entitled by right to a vote.

John Stuart Mill, the friend of America, repudiates the idea of manhood suffrage as too narrow.

Our fathers of '76 began the Revolution which ended in American liberty with the war cry, "No taxation without representation!"

The skin-deep radical leaders have enfranchised the negro to save themselves from political ruin, and to carry on their schemes of empire.

By defensive warfare we gain nothing and may lose all. Let us carry the war into Africa!

Let the democracy concede to the skin-deep radicals the negro suffrage on which they insist, thus relieving itself from the popular odium of opposing free suffrage, and prepare to place in the hands of our mothers, our wives, our sisters and our daughters, the ballot which will checkmate the skin-deep dreams of Empire!

Let the democracy write on their banner, "No Taxation without Representation!" Let them thus join to themselves every American woman who respects herself as much as she does Sambo, and who will work night and day for those who promise to raise her at least to be his political equal.

The democracy of Kansas, and other western states, have already awakened to the true state of the case. George Francis Train, in his new organ "THE REVOLUTION," is leading the same way. Let the National Convention take the ground of "Emancipation for Women," and in this sign conquer!

From zone to zone, and from sea to sea, let the rally cry of democracy ring; along river, mountain, and vale, "Free Suffrage and Local Liberty!" till it swells to a song of millions triumphant. FREEDOM.

## PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

UNITED STATES Chief-Engineer Isherwood contends that no useful effect is derived by using steam expansively. Steam-engine drivers who thus use it, find great economy in fuel thereby.

Hon. Thomas Ewbank, ex-Commissioner of Patents and author of "Ewbank's Hydraulics" (a compiled history of pumps), publishes the startling discovery that there is no more available power in high than in low-pressure steam; that the power of a measured quantity, or weight of steam, is the same, "whether it be compressed into a thimble or expanded to a hoghead;" and that the atomic force exerted in its collapse into water, may be mechanically employed by the use of some new-fangled engine recently invented in England. Both science and common sense teach us that high steam can only become low steam by parting with a portion of its force; also, that atomic force must be converted into mechanical force before it can, through machinery, do mechanical work.

Some enterprising ex-professor of a college has discovered that electricity is the cause of steam-boiler explosions, and proposes to make the water harmless by piercing it with lightning rods. As the boiler and its connections are of themselves electrical conductors, comment is unnecessary.

The *Scientific American*, a journal celebrated for its years rather than for its exposition of science, denies and ridicules demonstrations of fact and geometrical problems. It first refuses to adopt Euclid as a basis for the settlement of a mathematical problem, and then supposes two geographical points connected by four routes, one route to be a straight line, and three to be curved lines, "the actual length of each being the same." Again, in referring to a diagram showing two wheels of equal size and weight, as rolling, the one on the convex, and the other on the concave side of the same arc of a circle, the diameter of which admits the outer wheel to roll its entire mass through a distance of six inches, and the inner wheel but one and a half inches, the editor says, "as the wheels start together, roll together, and reach the opposite position together, it is obvious that both wheels have done exactly the same duty and made the same number of turns on their axes." See *Scientific American* of March 27, page 181.

Could such men "argue an invidious change of employment" if, like Shailum of old, they were to attend the family wardrobe and allow women possessed of philosophical minds to occupy and fill their present positions? A.

Tenady, N. Y.

LETTER FROM GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN  
IN JAIL.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALLS,  
Saint Patrick, March 17, 1868.

To the President of the Irish Reform League:

I AM with you in spirit but with Caulfield in flesh. The government is so fond of America that they pick up an American whenever they can. They prefer Fenians—but Americans are the next best thing. In the midst of life we are in debt. I sunk twenty thousand pounds, ten years ago, in trying to give the English people a carriage and two fine horses for a sixpence a ride, but the aristocracy thought if I gave the people a carriage and pair they might want a cheap cottage, cheaper food, and better pay, so they ripped up my Tramways—and although all the bills were paid by James M'Henry somebody, I don't call names, has put me in the Marshalsea for the claims of others. Of course it is not the government—oh, no! It was not the government that shut up the Lecture Hall in Sligo, Limerick, Clonmel, and Waterford! Judge Fitzgerald and myself, in spite of the government, got Nagle off, you see. So help me God, Keogh and myself were too much for the government at Sligo. I never pay more than twenty shillings in the pound—they now ask me to pay forty—hence, I intend to make bankruptcy respectable. My name having been in all the papers but the *Gazette*, I may as well patronize that popular journal. Having shown that I am not easily bullied, I propose to prove that I cannot be swindled. I intend to carry out my programme. Another lecture at the Rotundo, then the other Irish cities, all within the law; then London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow. How singular they should arrest me in Dublin, and prevent me going to London, where the claim is laid? Was I not advertised all over London to lecture there? Could I not have gone home from Cork if I wished? Do people usually walk into the mouth of the law that way when guilty?

And so you want an address on "The Irish Difficulty and its Solution." The subject is wide and easily answered in two words—*Irish Nationality*—or at least self-legislation—a government like Australia or Canada. You say that the working men will compose your audience—God bless them—

The working men, whate'er their task,

To carve the stone or bear the hod,

They wear upon their honest brows

The Royal stamp and seal of God,

And brighter are their drops of sweat,

Than diamonds in a coronet.

As you are to have the working men at your great meeting let me embody in this letter the following address from the working men near the jail to George Francis Train:

DUBLIN, March 16, 1868.

To the American George Francis Train, confined in an Irish jail:

You may have heard some loud cheers the other night. Well, they came from us who are your friends. We are poor working men who live near your prison, and we know that you are the friend of Ireland, or what is left of Ireland. All kinds of stories are circulated about you by your enemies, but we all think that you have been arrested through some trick, in order to stop your lectures, which are doing so much to make the people think. But although they have got your body, they cannot control your mind, for all of us have read your FIRST EPISTLE TO THE PHILISTINES, which the boys are shouting through the streets, and which so laughingly exposes the make-believe trial of Colonel Nagle at Sligo. We also read the *Irishman* of Saturday, with your court items from the "Elephant and Castle; or, Your Journal in Jail," which shows you do not forget Piggott and Sullivan, who now suffer the felon's fate for being true to Ireland. May God bless you and bless America is the heartfelt wish of several hundred working men, who send you this letter through some of our trustworthy companions. \* \* \*

THE WORKING MEN OF DUBLIN.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALLS,  
March 16, 1868.

To the Working Men of Dublin:

Your deputation brought me your kind words, and your cheers told me that my friends were not far away.

No! thank you. I do not wish to escape. For it would not be honorable. I am well treated here by all, from the governor down; and although you show me how easily I can breathe what you call the air of liberty, I prefer to bide my time. But are you sure it is the air of liberty? Are you sure that we are not more independent inside than you are outside? Are you sure that my lot is not more independent than yours? Let us compare.

Inside the Habeas Corpus is only suspended within these walls. Outside it is hung up all over Ireland! Outside you only speak in a whisper. Here we talk as loud as we please. Last night the prisoners, or rather, "Caulfield's honored guests," serenaded me, playing Yankee Doodle, Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, John Brown, and Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! the Boys are Marching! and nobody made complaint. Had I been at the Gresham or Shelbourne, the police would have dispersed the crowd. Have we not then more liberty inside than you have outside? Here we can promenade all day without an escort; outside you have detectives for breakfast, detectives for dinner, and detectives for tea.

We have no policemen inside. They composed almost my entire audience at the Rotundo. There are no billiards here; outside they are always on the track. Here my hotel has more liberty than yours. How many there are in these thatched cabins that are sick, and no one to help them—hungry, and no food. Here in the pauper court, strabout and milk, regularity and exercise make them well; and yet after all it is hard on the poor debtor who wears away five years of idleness for ten pounds debt. I believe in the working men. They earn their bread by labor. Would to God that every time they are tempted to look into a quart pot they would turn away and look into a book. Would to God that they would all become Father Matthew men in order to prepare them for the nationality of Ireland.

If England don't do something for Ireland, America will. If Parliament don't act, the Fenians will. There seems to be a new panacea for all your ills. The "shadow of George the Fourth is coming to Ireland" to set Piggott and Sullivan at liberty—to release Nagle, Warren, Costello, Meany, and the Jacknell men, and to visit his dear cousin at the Four Courts Marshalsea. I have given orders to have the jail illuminated, or, in other words, set on fire in honor of the august occasion.

Regards and remembrances to the working men of Dublin. Sincerely,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

## FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Editors of the Revolution:

SINCE the close of the war in the field, financial questions have been constantly growing in importance, and in most minds overshadow all others.

Mr. Cary, M. C., from Ohio, says that when he was elected, the contest was not upon the negro, but upon the money question.

The *Chicago Tribune*, one of the influential papers representing western thought, asserts that the policy of Congress is shaped to suit the interests of certain capitalists, and even in Philadelphia there is a complaint that we have secured more than our fair share of banking facilities, at the expense of other sections.

Papers in all portions of the country are exercised with the financial problem, and there is no end to the pamphlets and speeches attempting to show us the right way, which, judging from the diversity of opinions offered, has yet to be discovered.

There must be a truth somewhere, and it is the business of our people to find and apply it, so that it may not only serve for our own nation and times, but for all nations, and for all time; or, at least, until the products of labor are sufficient to meet all wants and render price unnecessary.

For the present, and for a long period hereafter, we must deal with prices, and it is in regard to this question that I propose to speak first, and discover, if possible, some method by which the excess of which all purchasers justly complain, can be safely and equitably diminished, if not to the notes prevailing prior to the suspension of specie payments, at least to the gold standard or to 100, instead of 140, which we now pay.

It is, of course, quite impossible to state the amount accurately which would disappear from our present inflated valuation, if we should decide to return at once to the gold standard, though it is safe to say that it would more than equal our public debt, and still not change the real value of our property or the currency we use as representative, a single dollar. Both the property and the paper would purchase the same sum in a bill of exchange on London or Paris, as at present, and be worth



precisely the same in exchanging one kind of property for another. Not one dollar would be lost.

If this statement is true, as it certainly is, I shall be asked why the change is not effected, and our transactions all made, as they should be, by a standard which has a well known and considerably uniform relation to labor, by which its own cost is determined, so that all parties can calculate with some degree of certainty as to the result of their commercial or industrial enterprises.

It is but fair to admit that there are many well disposed persons who fear that a resumption of specie payments or return to the old standard, would hasten calls for settlement of obligations, and increase unduly the demand for gold, and therefore they are not willing to encounter the supposed risk.

But the real difficulty does not lie here, but with another and very influential class, in whose hands we find our currency obligations, which they hope to have paid in gold at full price, which is forty per cent. more than is really due.

All the efforts of these persons to secure resumption by contraction of the currency, and the conversion of seven-thirties, compounds, and legal tenders into bonds payable in gold, have just this purpose, and it is this to which our friends at the west, and all others whose legitimate business it is to be debtors, justly object.

It is idle to say to these men that they are not to purchase commodities at the east on credit, or that, having done so, as they always must, we will take advantage of them by reducing the price of their produce to the gold standard, while we hold their currency obligations, and insist upon being paid in full. This will not answer. Sometime, capitalists at the east will find it out, and repent too late that they had not proposed that all contracts for the payment of money should thereafter be made by the specie standard, and that all then existing, really payable in currency, should be paid in specie when due, at the price they were worth and could have been had for in gold at the date of the change.

In short, Congress should provide for an early if not an immediate resumption, declaring simply, as it should in all cases of a change of our monetary standard, that existing contracts are not to be violated, but paid according to the standard which existed at the date of change, that being what they are really worth both to the debtor and creditor.

It is not yet too late to do this, and at the same time make provision for our public debt, and also for a better paper currency than has ever yet existed here or elsewhere, as I shall attempt to show hereafter.

Boston, March 31, 1868.

D. W.

#### MR. CARY'S BILL

*To establish a uniform currency, provide for the management and liquidation of the national debt, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, or such officer as may be authorized, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue Treasury certificates, not bearing interest, in denominations of one, two, three, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, which Treasury certificates shall be receivable in payment of all debts and demands of every kind due, or which may become due, to the United States, and of all claims or demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever (except that portion of the bonded debt created prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the interest and principal of the national debt which has been by law expressly made payable in coin), and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and shall be receivable for, or convertible into, the interest-bearing bonds of the United States, authorized to be issued by this act, when presented at the Treasury Department of the United States in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, or such other officer as may be authorized by law, be, and is hereby, required to issue bonds of the United States in denomination of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars bearing lawful interest, and payable or redeemable in Treasury certificates, authorized to be issued and declared lawful money of the United States by this act, when presented to the Treasury Department of the United States at any time after three months from the date thereof: *Provided*, That bonds shall be dated on the first of January, April, July, and October.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the bonds here-

by authorized, and all other interest-bearing obligations of the United States issued after the passage of this act, shall bear interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in the Treasury certificates or lawful money authorized by this act, until otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That Congress may change the rate of interest on the bonds hereby authorized, and on all other interest-bearing obligations of the United States issued after the passage of this act, when in their judgment the public interest would be promoted thereby; but no law making any alteration in the rate of interest on the public debt shall take effect for six months after its passage.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, or such other officer as may be authorized by law, be, and is hereby, required to pay all the outstanding bonds or other obligations of the United States created since the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, when the same shall become due and payable, or due and redeemable at the pleasure of the government, in the Treasury certificates hereby authorized to be issued, or to give in exchange therefor the interest-bearing bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at the pleasure of the owner of any such bond or other obligation of the United States, except when it has been expressly provided by law that such bond or other obligation shall be paid in coin; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed from time to time, as the same may be required, to purchase with the Treasury certificates, or interest-bearing bonds hereby authorized to be issued, by sealed bids or otherwise, as may be most advantageous to the public interest, the coin necessary to pay the interest and principal of the bonds and other obligations of the United States, which have by law been expressly made payable in coin; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to give notice, by publication in two newspapers published in Washington city, to the holders of any such outstanding bonds or other obligations of the United States to present the same at the Treasury Department for such payment or exchange within five months from the date of the publication of such notice, or at the time the same may thereafter become due and payable, or redeemable at the pleasure of the government, and the interest shall cease to accrue on all such bonds and other obligations of the United States not presented for such payment or exchange within the time before mentioned, or from the time any such bond or obligation shall thereafter become due and payable, or redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

#### NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

##### EXTRACT FROM THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

We further hold—That all property or wealth is the product of physical or intellectual labor employed in productive industry and in the distribution of the productions of labor; that laborers ought of right, and would under a just monetary system, receive or retain the larger proportion of their productions; that the wrongs, oppressions, and destitution which laborers are suffering in most departments of legitimate enterprise and useful occupation do not result from insufficiency of production, but from the unfair distribution of the products of labor between non-producing capital and labor.

That money is the medium of distribution to non-producing capital and producing labor, the rate of interest in determining what proportion of the products of labor shall be awarded to capital for its use, and what to labor for its productions; that the power to make money and regulate its value is an essential attribute of sovereignty, the exercise of which is by the Constitution of the United States wisely and properly granted to Congress, and it is the imperative duty of Congress to institute it upon such a wise and just basis, that it shall be directly under the control of the sovereign people, who produce the value it is designed to represent, measure, and exchange; that it may be a correct and uniform standard of value, and distribute the products of labor equitably between capital and labor according to the service or labor performed in their production.

That the law enacting the so-called National Banking system is a delegation by Congress of the sovereign power to make money and regulate its value to a class of irresponsible banking associations, thereby giving to them the power to control the value of all the property in the nation, and to fix the rewards of labor in every department of industry, and is inimical to the spirit of liberty and subversive of the principles of justice upon which our democratic republican institutions are founded, and without warrant in the Constitution; justice, reason, and sound policy demand its immediate repeal and the

substitute of legal-tender treasury notes as the exclusive currency of the nation.

That this money monopoly is the parent of all monopolies—the very essence and root of slavery. Railroad, warehouse, and all other monopolies, of whatever kind or nature, are the outgrowth of and subservient to this power, and the means used by it to rob the enterprising; industrial, wealth-producing classes of the products of their talents and labor.

That as government is instituted to protect life and secure the rights of property, each should share its just and proper proportion of the burdens and sacrifices necessary for its maintenance and perpetuity, and the exemption from taxation of bank capital and government bonds, bearing double and bankrupting rates of interest, is a species of dangerous and unjust class legislation, opposed to the spirit of our institutions and contrary to the principles of sound morality and enlightened reason.

That our monetary, financial, and revenue laws are in letter and spirit opposed to the principles of freedom and equality upon which our democratic republican institutions are founded. There is in all their provisions manifestly a studied design to shield non-producing capital from its just proportion of the burdens necessary for the support of the government, imposing them mainly on the industrial wealth-producing classes, thereby condemning them to lives of unremunerated toil, depriving them of the ordinary conveniences and comforts of life, of the time and means necessary for social enjoyment, intellectual culture, and moral improvement, and ultimately reducing them to a state of practical servitude.

We further hold that while these unrighteous laws of distribution remain in force, laborers cannot, by any system of combination or co-operation, secure their natural rights. That the first and most important step towards the establishment of the rights of labor, is the institution of a system of true co-operation between non-producing capital and labor. That to effect this most desirable object, money, the medium of distribution to capital and labor, must be instituted upon such a wise and just principle, that instead of being a power to centralize the wealth in the hands of a few bankers, usurers, middlemen, and non-producers generally, it shall be a power that will distribute products to producers in accordance with the labor or service performed in their production—the servant and not the master of labor.

This done, the natural rights of labor will be secured, and co-operation in production and in the distribution of products will follow as a natural consequence.

The weight will be lifted from the back of the laborer, and the wealth-producing classes will have the time and the means necessary for social enjoyment, intellectual culture, and moral improvement, and the non-producing classes compelled to earn a living by honest industry.

We hold that this can be effected by the issue of treasury notes made a legal-tender in the payment of all debts public and private, and convertible at the option of the holder into government bonds, bearing a just rate of interest, sufficiently below the rate of increase in the national wealth by natural production, as to make an equitable distribution of the products of labor between non-producing capital and labor, reserving to Congress the right to alter the same when, in their judgment, the public interest would be promoted thereby; giving the government creditor the right to take the lawful money or the interest bearing bonds at his election, with the privilege to the holder to re-convert the bonds into money or the money into bonds at pleasure.

We hold this to be the true American or people's monetary system, adapted to the genius of our democratic republican institutions, in harmony with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and suited to the wants of the government and business interests of the nation; that it would furnish a medium of exchange, having equal power, a uniform value, and fitted for the performance of all the functions of money, co-extensive with the jurisdiction of government. That with a just rate per cent. interest on the government bonds, it would effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between non-producing capital and labor, giving to laborers a fair compensation for their products, and to capital a just reward for its use; remove the necessity for excessive toil, and afford the industrial classes the time and means necessary for social and intellectual culture. With the rate of interest at three per cent. on the government bonds, the national debt would be liquidated within less than thirty years, without the imposition or collection of one farthing of taxes for that purpose. Thus it would dispense with the hungry board of assessors, tax-gatherers, and government spies that are now harassing the industrial classes and despoiling them of their substance.

## LITERARY.

CAUSES OF EXHAUSTED VITALITY: OR, ABUSES OF THE Sexual Function. By E. P. Miller, M.D., Physician to the Hygienic Institute and Turkish Baths, 19 Laight st., New York.

In this work Dr. Miller has dealt with a most difficult subject with a success which entitles him to the gratitude of mankind. The subject is interdicted almost everywhere for reasons that need not be named. The present moral or immoral tone of the drama can be tolerated to a degree unknown in the modern centuries. One step more would people the stage with beauties innocent of even the Fig Leaves of Eden; and already the nearer the approach to it, the greater the throngs in attendance, and the more are theatres multiplied.

The press, also, is a too willing accomplice in the present wholesale conspiracy against good taste, morality and virtue. The police, it is said, have an eye on certain indecent publications staring from news-stands in wanton defiance, with a view to their suppression. But it may be questionable whether the moral sense of the community is so much perverted and corrupted by these, as by the more insidious practice of advertising in religious and respectable newspapers, not only all manner of abominations under the name of medicines to preserve life, but also to prevent it before birth, or indirectly but effectively, to destroy it as soon as possible afterwards. It is in just such a state of society that we should expect a work like this of Dr. Miller's to be censured if not condemned and reprobated. But, happily for the good and the safety of the human race, there are many in whose hearts the love of virtue, purity, health and goodness is not supplanted by the greed of gold or lust. All such will find the treatise before us an invaluable aid in arresting the tide of immorality that threatens to engulf us. The chapter of hints and directions to parents, teachers, ministers and physicians on the best modes of instructing the young in sexual science is well worthy of study. The book contains a hundred and thirty pages, is handsomely printed and bound, and we sincerely wish it a wide circulation.

THE *Northern Monthly*, a Magazine of General Literature. M. R. Dennis & Co., 132 Nassau st., New York, and 248 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey. The April number is on our table. One peculiarity of this journal is that it treats extensively of the prevalent immoralities of the stage, the press, the dress and behavior of women, and of men, too, and the general tendency of the age towards the social codes of France and other European countries. It cannot be denied that, with less reason to imitate either the good or the bad of other nations, than any other, we do still study and copy them, especially in all their worst works and ways, more than does any other people in the civilized world. A journal like the *Northern Monthly*, well and wisely conducted, would be of incalculable good to the nation, to old as well as young. We have often wondered why a work more like the *Spectator* of Addison's time, than any now existing, should not be instituted and made both morally and monetarily, a grand success.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, are as sure to bring us *Every Saturday* as is the week itself. Sometimes the Saturday of the week is dull, cloudy, cold; but not so the *Saturday* of Ticknor & Fields. Dared we indulge a suggestion, however, we should say a little infusion of the more progressive literature into its pages, the *Radical*, the *Revolutionary*, would increase its usefulness and not diminish its profits.

## JEFFERSON AND SUFFRAGE.

"THE REVOLUTION" endorses the following, wherever it came from, all but the last period. Instead of there having been "no democratic party in 1776," "THE REVOLUTION" believes there was really no other then; and that there has been none so near it since:

Thomas Jefferson was a radical. He believed in negro voting, and voted with negroes. Negro votes helped elect him to office. If alive now, democrats would threaten to hang him to a lamp post.

Gen. Washington believed in Equal Suffrage, and voted side by side with negroes every time he voted at all, during his whole life, after the Revolutionary War.

Even South Carolina, in 1776, enacted Equal Suffrage, although she repealed the act two years afterwards. But in the year of the Declaration of Independence, every state then existing believed in Equal Rights for all men. There was no "democratic" party then.

REBELLION STILL RAGING.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says news comes from San Francisco to the effect that male teachers in the public schools there, who were favorable to the Union cause during the war, are being discharged, and persons of southern proclivities placed in their stead. Three gentlemen connected with the schools from ten to fifteen years have received tickets of leave, and others are marked. Text books containing favorable mention of the Union cause are thrown out, and reference in any manner to the subject is forbidden.

CUTTING CRITICISM.—Rev. M. D. Conway, writing from London, says of the English church and its ministry:

I have in my life seen many ugly things and mean things. I have seen slaveholding rule in our southern states, the rule of the Austrian in Venetia, copperhead meetings in Ohio, the dynasty of Louis Napoleon; but the supremest ugliness, the most systematized meanness, I have ever seen seems to me that of the English church, and the ministers thereof. There are, indeed, a few exceptions—much fewer, I think, than is generally supposed in America—but the vast majority of the church ministers are selfish, coarse, and utterly ignorant of what is around them.

A CRAZY DECISION.—The papers don't tell the name of the town, but it is in Ohio, where the trustees have just been fined \$250 for refusing to receive the vote of a resident citizen at a late local election. The cause of their refusal was curious. The citizen's wife was an inmate of the insane asylum, and those wisecracks decided that, as man and wife were legally one, his domicile was in the lunatic asylum with her, and he was therefore *non compos*. Ohio needs idiot asylums more than a million dollar state-house. At least that is our opinion.

CIVILIZATION TENDING SOUTH.—The Augusta, Ga., papers advertise Dr. Zeke, a colored dentist, as prepared to supply to colored ladies "artificial teeth, with plumpers, mounted on plates, in a neat and durable manner, to restore the original expression of the face." We had supposed "plumpers" were the very last and highest expression of fashionable art; and so shall feel hopeful of the colored race when they are seen capable of rising so rapidly to such heretofore inconceivable heights.

ENGLISH TRAM-WAYS.—*All The Year Round*, Dickens's weekly, comes out strongly in favor of them, and says: "We shall have tram-ways in all the business thoroughfares and streets of London that are available for the purpose." If Train's patent will hold water, he may be sure of a fortune.

PROFANE WOMEN!—Here (Alabama) where there is a great difficulty in finding men who are able to take the test oath, the practice has been to appoint women as postmistresses, they being able to take that oath, which is a necessity before any one can fill a government office. There are said to be at present forty postmistresses in Alabama, and these ladies are discharging their duties with great fidelity and promptness.

And have we come to this, that women will take oaths men shrink from? We trust they may not prove to be forty thieves, like their predecessors. The primer says swearing and stealing generally go together.

REV. DR. ARWOOD, in the recent Philadelphia Convention, said: "God has made woman the governor of the world," which may be true; but what has man made her?

Mrs. CHOLY says that the literary women of this city are forming a society called "The Order of the Pen," which is to extend over the whole country. The association is to have a monthly "lunch" at Delmonico's. The ladies certainly are making great changes in their habits and customs. We think the "strong-minded" will conquer old prejudices shortly.

We are glad to have some new order for woman. We have had "the order of the needle" long enough. A lunch at noon is more sensible than those midnight dances. But, ladies, we suggest that you have some of the "handsome men" of the Metropolitan press admitted into the order. Read Tennyson's "Princess" and you will see how fruitless all these attempts at isolation have proved in the past.

IOWA, not having a state debt, is inclined to be lavish in public expenditures, and proposes to build a new state house at a cost of two millions of dollars.

Don't you do it, Iowa! New York is taxed to death with her public improvements. So long as half the men, women and children of a state have no homes of their own, let our representatives sit in cheap state houses.

TO BOYS.—Horace Mann talked to the boys, this way:

You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous. If there's a boy in school who has a club-foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there's a boy in school with ragged clothes, don't talk of rags in his presence. If there's a lame boy in school, assign him some place in the play which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons.

THE Ohio Wesleyan University decides to admit colored students of male kind, and Zion's *Herald* pertinently asks:

When will the *Pittsburg Advocate* announce the decision of the trustees of its college and their reinstatement of Miss Barrett to her rights and privileges?

A DISAGREEABLE old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because when she appeared man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

Oh! no, just the contrary; he was approaching the hour of quiet and rest. There is ever a peculiar charm about the twilight hour, hence she was called Eve.

THE NEW YORK DAILIES.—The following peculiarities are noticeable in our different daily papers, and may be interesting to some of our country readers: The *Tribune* gives its wide-awake "Home News," gathered from our own streets and the many hamlets round about; the *World* its brief, spicy, and amusing "Personal" column; the *Times* its entertaining "Minor Topics," a department that its neighbors would do well to adopt; the *Sun*, which, by the way, "shines for all," very appropriately illuminates its pages with "Sunbeams," a chatty column gleamed from its exchanges; and last, but not least, the *Herald*, rejoicing in its page of "Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World," including all those written in the *Herald* office.

WICKED MONOPOLY.—The newspapers appear to take pleasure in reporting that a gentleman in Illinois owns an estate so large that he has three hundred and twenty miles of hedge upon it and is to sow a new field of ten thousand acres for the first time this year. No one man ever owned justly so much land as that.

HENRY LEWIS, Wm. Howard, and a woman were arrested in Portland, Me., yesterday, on charge of robbing the Adams Express Company in Pennsylvania.

Woman is too pure to come down into the muddy pool of politics, to go to the polls! Of course they will not put the woman in prison.



**FRANK CONFESSION.**—The celebrated French physician, Magendie, in one of his class lectures said :

Gentlemen, medicine is a humbug. I know it is called a science. Science indeed! It is nothing like science. Doctors are mere empirics when they are not charlatans. You have done me the honor to come here to my lectures; I tell you frankly I know nothing about medicine, and I don't know anybody who does know anything about it. Who can tell me how to cure the headache, or the gout, or disease of the heart? Nobody. Oh! you say the doctors cure people. I grant people are cured; but how are they cured? Nature does the cure, not medicine.

**COMPLAINT** is made against the unsightly telegraph poles which disfigure some of the streets. One paper says the sooner we get rid of the forest of peeled saplings which infests our city the better.

But what of the *unpeeled saplings* on both sides of all the —streets?

**UNWISE EXPENDITURE.**—Iowa and New York propose to build new state houses at a cost of a million dollars each. What both states need is much better legislation, then their old capitols would do well enough.

**GOOD LAW AND LOGIC.**—Gen. Sherman said : "If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot."

**CHEWING GUM.**—It is supposed by the simple that the "balsam" so much chewed by young persons exudes from one of the varieties of the spruce tree. Instead of that, it is generally found to be, when purchased of the confectioner, a preparation of gum arabic, gum tragacanth, resin and fat. The fat is obtained from dead hogs, dogs, cats, or any decaying dead animals. And the alkaline substance used for bleaching of the article is considered worst of all.

**EVERY DAY ADDS ONE.**—The New York Mail says the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle has come out in favor of Woman's Rights. After reading an article in the last number of Putnam's it thinks girl are not paid enough for their work.

Why is Stephen Tyng, Jr., a bad artilleryist?  
Because he broke the canon.

Why are Messrs. Stubbs and Boggs unfit for the American naval service?

Because they stand by an unimproved English canon, and reprimand an officer for doing service in a pea-jacket (bob tail coat.)

**EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN.**—I am more and more pleased with your excellent paper. It is gaining friends fast. When I first sent for it, my wife would not read it; now, she will hardly stop reading it while we have prayers. I wish "THE REVOLUTION" had started sooner. If it had, it would have broken into the next Presidential campaign. God speed "THE REVOLUTION."  
JAMES HAWKINS.

**NEGRO SUPREMACY.**—A Richmond correspondent says in the Virginia Constitutional Convention, a very black member called a page to him and sent to one of the leading white members for a 'chaw of tobakker,' which was courteously sent in the form of a ten-cent plug. Black gentleman 'bit off' a big quid and sent the remainder back."

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## Financial Department.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**—America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Foreign Manufactures Prohibited. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions for a Standing Army and Freedman's Bureau for the Blacks, Cannot they spare One Million for the Whites?

## THE REVOLUTION.

### NO. XIV.

To our Servants at Washington from the People at Home.

WHAT IS A SLAVE?

A SLAVE is "a person whose bodily toil and the fruits of it are the property of another!" Slavery abolished by law in the Southern States at a cost of four thousand millions of dollars and a million lives of able-bodied men, and yet slavery existing in fact in every State of the Union. Of how many American citizens can it now be said that their "bodily toil and the fruits of it are the property of another?" Since the rebellion ended the American people have begun to feel the first twitches of the iron grip of want, and to suffer from the evils of a blighted industry. Their "bodily toil and the fruits of it" have become the property of thieves; Government thieves; Collectors of Internal Revenue thieves, robbing the people

right and left; Collectors of Customs, with their organized ring of thieves for blackmailing merchants; the whiskey ring thieves; the tobacco ring thieves; the Seward-Thurlow Weed gang of contract thieves, and their organized swindles with the Japanese government steamers—their foreign land purchase swindles of Alaska, St. Thomas, Lower California, and any other spot on the face of the globe, that their genius can devise as an excuse for handling the people's money; Stanton-Thurlow Weed, War Department, Contract thieves; the Freedman's Bureau thieves; the Indian Bureau thieves; and the Chase-M'Culloch-National Bank swindle, which absorbs the profits of the mercantile community into exorbitant dividends of twenty to thirty per cent. per annum. The National Bank men and government bondholders control legislation at Washington, and they force the people to work for them and to make about \$200,000,000 per annum, to support them in luxury and idleness. These are the slaveholders, numbering about four hundred thousand, who own "the bodily toil and the fruits thereof" of the American people. These slaveholders hold the purse-strings of the nation and make money scarce or plentiful at their pleasure. This is the source of their power. It must be taken from them and given to the people. The National Banks must have the right of issuing notes taken from them, and the people's money, greenbacks, must take their place. Government bonds at a low rate of currency interest must be issued and made convertible into greenbacks at par, at the pleasure of the holder, so that the people when they want money shall not be at the mercy of the Shylocks of the National Banks and usurers. Let money become democratized, or so plentiful among the people that labor and enterprise shall never want for the tools to work with—greenbacks. This "democratizing money" is the symbol and the key to the highest civilization and happiness of which humanity is capable. This is freedom. The reverse or poverty, is slavery. It is a mockery to tell a man that he is free to be happy and improve himself and his family both in body and mind when the means to do all this—money and credit—are denied to him, and are monopolized by the few of the privileged class—Shylocks, who make the money markets tight or easy, prices low or high, and business good or bad to suit the interest of themselves, the Shylocks of the money bags.

The people want and must have more greenbacks. They must have "money democratized."

### Talk among the Brokers in Wall Street.

TYCOON RUSSELL'S GRAND ENGLISH "BREAKFAST" TO THE MODERN SHYLOCKS IN HONOR OF HIS BRITISH FRIENDS, MESSRS. CHADWICK & SONS.

A VERY RECHERCHE AFFAIR.

GRAND GATHERING OF BANK OFFICERS, TREASURY BROKERS AND OTHER "SHYLOCKS."

A FURTHER INSIGHT INTO THE RECENT MONEY STRINGENCY.

BRILLIANT SPEECHES ON THE OCCASION.

THE PRESS REPRESENTED BY LORD CORNWALLIS.

HIS ARISTOCRATIC REMARKS.

THE SHYLOCK DODGE ON THE STAND.

BRECKINRIDGE-COAL THOMPSON TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE.

THE DEFUNCT WALL STREET LEADER, "SWEET WILLIAM MARSTON," MAKES A GREAT "CHIP" SPEECH ONCE MORE.

THE SHYLOCK BANK OFFICERS MAKE INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS OVER THEIR COFFEE AND CHAMPAGNE.

THE TREASURY BROKERS, PETE MYERS AND M'GINNIS, AMONG THE SHYLOCKS.

THE TYCOON RUSSELL SPREADS HIMSELF, AND TELLS HOW "HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MERCHANTS" AND "FIRST-CLASS BANK PRESIDENTS" MAKE MONEY.

MESSRS. CHADWICK & SONS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TYCOON RUSSELL'S COFFERS.

THE SHARP PRACTICES OF WALL STREET THROWN INTO THE SHADE.

IMPUDENCE, BRASS AND NO CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES, NOT INTEGRITY AND FAIR DEALING, THE SURE ROAD TO WEALTH.

THE talk among the brokers and speculators in Wall street during the past week has been about "tight money," Eric, Pacific Mail, the Treasury Department and the sharp practices of its brokers. These have been over-shadowed, however, by "THE REVOLUTION'S" report of the great Drew Banquet in Jersey City, and everybody is wondering and asking his neighbor who writes for "THE REVOLUTION." We women write for "THE REVOLUTION," of course, and many of our kind friends and patrons on the street supply us with the chit chat and gossip of the busy world of Wall street. "THE REVOLUTION" is the only paper that is after

#### THE SHARPERS AND SHYLOCKS

in a bold manner, and we mean to continue to expose all their tricks and doings. We are trying to assist Uncle Daniel in his laudable efforts to build a Hebrew synagogue, the same as we are doing our best to help

BEN. WADE INTO THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR, when things will be more pleasant all around. The country has had

ENOUGH OF JOHNSON AND M'CULLOCH, and we need a change.

#### UNCLE DANIEL AND BEN. WADE

are both in favor of Woman's Suffrage, and therefore we go in for them.

#### TYCOON RUSSELL IS ALSO IN FAVOR

of Woman's Suffrage, and we mean to push him forward, and show up the salient points in his character. On dit, the great event of the week was the grand

"ENGLISH BREAKFAST" GIVEN BY THE TYCOON Russell to the Shylocks of Wall street, in honor of his

#### BRITISH FRIENDS, CHADWICK & SONS.

This is the grand topic of conversation on the street, in the clubs and in private circles. The event took place at the new and splendid apartments of the

#### UNION LEAGUE CLUB,

and was the most recherche affair of the season. It is true that it lacked the decorations so prominent at the Drew Banquet, but it was very select and stylish, and

#### LORD CORNWALLIS

says it was a "nobby affair," and so like the entertainments he used to attend in London when he was an English lord. Some of our readers may ask, when was Cornwallis an English lord? and in case such a question arises, we refer them to history. The party comprised the prominent

SHYLOCKS OF THE STREET, THE TREASURY BROKERS, SWEET WILLIAM MARSTON, AND THE PRESS WAS REPRESENTED BY THE ARISTOCRATIC CORNWALLIS, THE BEAU BRUMMEL OF THE FINANCIAL EDITORS,

and the distinguished and retired counsellor at law. In regard to the breakfast itself it is only necessary to say that the great resources of the

#### UNION LEAGUE CLUB

were taxed to the utmost to give *cetait* to the occasion. After the usual ceremonies of an "English Breakfast" were gone through with, a number of toasts was proposed and handsomely responded to by various gentlemen present. The speeches were very rich, and most certainly afford a great deal of information to the outside barbarians in regard to ancient and modern sharp dealings.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE TYCOON RUSSELL

was the first regular toast, which produced a great outburst of applause, and as soon as it subsided, the

#### IMMORTAL TYCOON AROSE,

who, although he has one foot in the grave, has still a keen scent after the spondulix, especially in the shape of a sharp shave on money. A colored waiter on one side handed him a napkin, while

#### VAIL ON THE OTHER, HELD

a bottle of perfume to his nose for a few seconds; this seemed to put new life into the

#### TYCOON OF SHYLOCKS,

and just at this moment the happy thought of

#### COIN, INTEREST AND A COMMISSION,

flashed across his memory, which caused him to open his finely chiselled and aristocratic mouth, and he spoke as follows: Fellow Shylocks, the honor of your presence here is appreciated. The occasion is enlivening. I congratulate you and my bank on the flourishing times we have had at the expense of stock brokers and other "common people." Fellow Shylocks, the common people were created for us to pluck, and when we pluck them, as we have done the last three weeks, that is "our destiny," and when they are plucked by us they fulfil "their destiny." I am aware of the outcry against us, but if we cannot charge any price we like for our money what is the use of the money being ours? If these "common people" don't like to pay seven per cent. in gold and a commission, why do they take our money? "Common people" always grumble. Every "low fellow" wants to be a "gentleman." My good friends, heaven ordained that there should only be a

#### FEW GENTLEMEN IN THIS WORLD,

and let us thank heaven at morning service every Sunday that we are of that chosen few. If ever there was an occasion which would justify a gentleman in mingling his voice with the common herd in a hallelujah at the morning service in church, it is when he feels the proud consciousness

#### OF BEING A GENTLEMAN.

Here the Tycoon's feelings overcame him, and he seemed to be on the point of fainting, but

#### CASHIER VAIL QUICKLY CAME

to the rescue, and poured some perfume on a lace handkerchief, with which he bathed the temples of the excited Bank President. Revived by the delicate attentions of Cashier Vail, he resumed his address. "Fellow Shylocks, it is our duty at all seasons to be grateful for the mercies we enjoy, and to recall the memory of those rich blessings which, at past periods in our lives, have been showered down upon us by a kind Providence. My

#### BRITISH FRIENDS, CHADWICK & SONS,

formed a peculiar providence in my life. I thank heaven frequently, if not oftener, that Chadwick & Sons were created, and that the auspicious star of Charles H. Russell & Co. brought me into fond and lucrative relations with them. Truly American as I am, I do not object to British gold. You will agree with me that foreigners and common people are fair game. The Tycoon faint with his exertions, murmured "Vail, Vail," and Vail assisted him into his velvet chair, and fanned him gently with a perfumed lace handkerchief.

#### THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH

was the second regular toast, which was drank with a bumper and three times three. After the applause subsided, there were loud cries for "Myers," and the

#### GENTLEMANLY PETE AROSE

to respond, as he is a near relative of the Secretary, and his confidential agent in New York. His appearance was the signal for renewed applause, and Pete bowed his thanks, and said: Gentlemen, let us ever pray for the great statesman and financier McCulloch, a man who never forgets his friends and is down upon his enemies. His friends, emphatically to use the language of the great Shylock Russell, "are gentlemen." His enemies are all "common people." We, gentlemen, stick to McCulloch, and he kindly works the money market tight and the price of gold down by which we can make much money. I have, as you all know, done my very best and worked like a beaver to

#### MAKE MONEY TIGHT

and to bring down the price of government bonds, I have talked money panic and I have

#### GOT VAN DYCK TO TALK

as if everything was going to eternal smash, and as if government was so short of money that we must sell gold. I got Van Dyck to

#### HUMBLED THESE NEWSPAPER MEN

who are a low set of fellows that no gentlemen ought to speak to, with one brilliant exception, like a

#### PEARL IN A SOW'S EAR,

and that is our noble and aristocratic English friend, Lord Cornwallis. His intellect alone, and I might say his gentlemanly instincts also, led him to take our side and

#### WRITE MONEY PANIC AND RUIN

to everybody excepting our small chosen band, with the GREAT M'CULLOCH AS OUR LEADER.

Lord Cornwallis's notions of finance are considered by the common people crude, and perhaps they are, but a gentleman has a right to crude notions. In fact, what has a gentleman not a right to? I agree with Tycoon Russell in the sentiment that the "common people" must be taught to mind their own business and to leave gentlemen alone to do as they please. This great principle of the Union League must be maintained,

#### THE COMMON PEOPLE MUST BE KEPT DOWN,

otherwise what is to become of the work of the nation, and without work there can be no prosperity, and that's what's the matter. If these fellows were only to work hard enough there would be no hard times. Everybody can't be a Treasury broker. If we were all Treasury brokers, what, my friends, would the world come to? Who would buy the gold? No, my friends, Heaven's ways are always the best ways, and that the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT IS A DIVINE INSTITUTION is self-evident in the fact that the

#### GRAND DUTCH—SS VAN DYCK

is Assistant Treasurer, and that

#### PETE MYERS AND M'GINNIS

are his brokers.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE GRAND DUTCH—SS VAN DYCK

was the third regular toast, and the Shylocks showed their appreciation of Van Dyck by filling their glasses several times. The company gave "nine times nine and a tiger," with other friendly manifestations. At first the party seemed at a loss who to call upon, as the Grand Dutch—as was in Washington, but soon their eyes

#### FELL UPON M'GINNIS,

and he was called out to respond. McGinnis arose and said: Fellow Shylocks, I am not accustomed to speech-making, but as my confederate, Pete Myers, has just responded for the Honorable Secretary, I will not shrink from the pleasant task. I admire the Grand Dutch—as Van Dyck for his "firmness of character," which vulgar people might

#### CALL "DUTCH STUBBORNNESS."

If he was in New York I know it would afford him great pleasure to be here, as he is an admirer of Shylock. My friends, he did his part towards the recent stringency in a noble manner, and his continuous sales of gold, which Myers and myself coaxed him into, undoubtedly helped many of the banks and bankers to extract gold interest and a commission from the miserable stock brokers, and also to

#### KILL THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY

at the opening of the spring trade. We have done well for ourselves and friends, and by keeping short of gold have been enabled to make money by the decline in the price, as well as the enormous rates paid for carrying coin. I tell you, gentlemen, it is a big thing

#### TO BE A TREASURY BROKER,

and no one knows that better than the

#### AFFABLE PETE MYERS AND MYSELF.

It is true that Pete has had the cream of the thing, but I have done well on the crumbs that have been thrown out to me. And now, my friends, if we have done well enough, what must the

#### INSIDE TREASURY OFFICIALS HAVE MADE?

I think the figures might appal the public, and I hesitate to estimate them. I advise every one to be a Treasury official or broker if he wants to get rich fast. In conclusion, allow me to say that Van Dyck is a great man, and, like "Sweet William," is not averse to picking up the "chips." After this speech McGinnis sank into his seat, his great effort overpowering him, when a citizen of "African descent" held a bottle of

#### "FLOE DE MAYO" TO M'GINNIS'S NOSE,

which revived him again, and the Shylocks gazed on him in silent admiration.



## THE TREASURY BANKERS

was the fourth regular toast, which was drank heartily by all present, amid

## LOUD CALLS FOR DODGE.

The band played airs from the Grand Duchess, and the

## SHYLOCK DODGE DANCED THE CAN-CAN

to the head of the table, in the most graceful and nimble manner, which commanded the admiration and applause of all present. In a few moments the applause subsided and

## DODGE SPOKE AS FOLLOWS :

Worthy Loyal Leaguers : I am a little out of breath dancing this can-can, but it does me good because it brings to mind the many "common people," as my friend Russell calls them, whose breath I have nearly squeezed out of them during the last fortnight with not gold interest but  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per day. I think we ought all to unite in a contribution to have things

## MADE ALL RIGHT AT WASHINGTON

again for another money squeeze. On Saturday an impudent fellow, one of the "common people" that I had obliged with \$900,000 at  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per day for over a week, refused to take my money at all. I find my money beginning to be difficult to use. This will never do. I think I am a little ahead of even friend Russell in this lending business. I don't lend money.

## I "TURN" GOVERNMENTS.

It is more respectable. It looks better and sounds better. If I charged high rates of interest our country customers might want to share in the profits, and ask us to allow them higher rates for their balances. I use also Humbert and others to lend my money at  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per day and then I escape the odium of the "common people." I did a good thing for the whole of you in

## GETTING THE LAST BANK MEETING

to vote against using the three per cent. legal tenders because if they had done that we could never have got high rates for our money. Calhoun, of the Fourth National; Timpson, of the Continental; Cox, of the Mechanic; Haight, of the Commonwealth; and other conservative men who never charge anybody more than 7 per cent. in currency and always do all they can to help their customers, instead of squeezing them as we do, came very

## NEAR COOKING OUR GOOSE

by getting the banks to vote for using the three per cent. certificates; but I worked the other way with my friends Russell, Vail, Breckenbridge—Coal Thompson, Moses Taylor, Coe, Palmer, Williams and others, and we succeeded in making glorious hard times for the "common people" and a great deal of money for us "gentlemen." We must manage another squeeze again and I think we can do it. Dodge then dodged back to his seat.

## THE PRESS

was the fifth regular toast, which caused loud and repeated

## CALLS FOR LORD CORNWALLIS.

who arose amid thunders of applause from the Shylocks present, when his tall and commanding form was the signal for a buzz of admiration. He threw the

## LAPPEL OF HIS COAT BACK

in imitation of Billy Marston and Johnny Hoey, and ran his tapering fingers—which guide the pen that gives such wisdom to the public—through his sun-like beard and hair in the most graceful manner

## ARISTOCRATIC REMARKS OF LORD CORNWALLIS.

Lord Cornwallis then said, gentlemen, I am happy to be able to honor you with my presence, on this occasion. I am with you heart and soul, and have done all I could through my columns to

## HELP TO MAKE A MONEY PANIC.

Some of the brokers do not like my course, but what do I care for them. They are nothing but a lot of

VAGABONDS, GUTTERSNIPES AND SCRUBS, AND I DETEST THE WHOLE VULGAR GANG.

I am of an aristocratic turn of mind, and I think "first-class people" have a right to perpetrate any "irregularities" without being brought to task therefor. Some of the "noodles" attached to the daily papers have come out against the Shylocks, but I am with the Shylocks because they move in good society and are aristocratic, which to me is far more important than principles.

I am on the side of Drew in the Erie fight, although I have been on the other side heretofore and have abused the old man repeatedly, but you know men change their opinions sometimes, and in Wall street there are often

## SOLID REASONS FOR CHANGING.

My friend Marston has changed before me, and as he is aristocratic and respectable in society, I like to imitate him. I must say, however, in deference to Marston, that if you

## FOLLOW HIM IN STREET SPECULATIONS

blindly, it may sometimes result in a costly experiment. The Lord here stroked his beard again and resumed his seat, when the company arose, and each one bowed his thanks to the noble Cornwallis for his presence and comfort on this occasion.

## THE TYCOON RUSSELL

here arose, when a colored waiter on one side put a smelling bottle to his nose, and another waiter gently wiped his brow with a fine lace pocket handkerchief. This inspired the great Tycoon, and he said : Gentlemen, I have a toast to propose which I know will meet with your cordial approval. There is one man, now in a foreign country, who has done more than any other to make money tight, and thereby enabled us bank officers and bankers to

## ESTABLISH "COIN INTEREST,"

and afterwards to still further advance it to " $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per diem." Gentlemen, I propose as the sixth regular toast

"UNCLE DANIEL"—MAY HE SOON BE RELEASED FROM HIS EXILE TO JERSEY, AND AGAIN RESUME HIS WALL STREET TRICKS,

and I call upon

## "SWEET WILLIAM MARSTON,"

to respond in the unavoidable absence of

## "UNCLE DANIEL."

The Tycoon here sank back into his velvet-cushioned chair, and was fanned by his two waiters and

## SOOTHEED BY CASHIER VAIL.

## "SWEET WILLIAM MARSTON"

was loudly called for, and the dear creature arose to his feet, which, by the way, take a considerable quantity of leather to encase them. He wore a very aristocratic and noble air, and

EACH HAIR OF HIS HEAVY BLACK MOUSTACHE was in its proper place. The

## LAPPEL OF HIS COAT

fell back of its own accord, and the commanding and majestic form of "Billy" showed to its fullest advantage. Every one present gazed upon the

## DEFUNCT LEADER OF WALL STREET,

with silent admiration, and said he had ought to have been a Treasury Broker, or Treasurer of some kind, where greenbacks were plenty.

## SWEET WILLIAM OPENED HIS ROMAN

mouth and spoke as follows :

## THE SPEECH OF SWEET WILLIAM.

Shylocks, I greet you. Champagne for breakfast shows that Russell is a brick, and I have no doubt his British friends, Chadwick & Sons, were bricks too, that is, bricks for Russell & Co. Well, I see that you are all of the right sort and after the

## CHIPS.

I tell you, boys, that

## CHIPS

take everybody. Chips sweep the board.

## RUSSELL, VAIL, DODGE

and all you fellow Shylocks are after the Chips, and call them gold interest and shaves. You take the Chips of the street by extra interest, and I take the Chips by pools, jamborees, and private accounts numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4.

RUSSELL, MY BOY, AND DODGE, MY KING-PIN, give us your hands. We are all one thing on the

## CHIP

question. [We are right proper associates for each other. You may wonder at my running with Uncle Daniel's machine now, but I have changed all for the Chips. My friend, Lord Cornwallis, has also changed,

and he goes it strong for Uncle Daniel, although he used to blackguard him the worst kind; but

## RUSSELL, MY BOY,

it was all for the Chips. I am glad to make your acquaintance, because I think I can do better with a new set of friends, to whom I shall be happy to make my great talents known. I can make more Chips in a shorter space of time than any man living; so, Russell, my boy, and Dodge, my King-Pin, and

## ALL YOU LOYAL

Leaguers, you had better fall in line and follow your leader. I shall now beg to introduce to you my esteemed friend, Theodore Tilton, whom you must all know as the

## GREAT GUN OF THE INDEPENDENT

and Beecher's church, who is also after the

## CHIPS,

and I tell you when these religious people do go after the

## CHIPS

they go it strong.

## MR. THEODORE TILTON THEN ROSE,

bowed gracefully and smiled blandly, and said : Ladies and gentlemen, excuse me for saying that I think your hospitable board lacks one thing, and that is the presence of the ladies. I have been lecturing all over the country on

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS,

although I was dead against them a short time ago and all for what you call the Chips. I lecture for Chips, I write for Chips, and I get all the

## QUACK ADVERTISEMENTS I CAN

for the *Independent*, because they pay many Chips. I have taken up the

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS QUESTION,

because I see a great many Chips in it. It pays well, and the greatest good in this world comes from the greatest quantity of Chips. If any of you would like to hear my lecture on Women's Rights, I shall be happy to give it for the proper consideration of Chips. Otherwise, gentlemen, you could not expect it, and if you did expect it without the Chips, you certainly would be disappointed. The Good Book says "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that

## IS A TEXT I NEVER FORGET.

Here Sweet William

## SLAPPED THE LOVELY THEODORE ON THE BACK

and told him that these sentiments were the right sort, and that he would be a first rate hand to help him to get up a pool. Theodore appreciated the compliment, smiled sweetly, bobbed gracefully all round to everybody, and sat down with his usual air of profound self satisfaction.

## CASHIER VAIL'S SPEECH.

I am a self-made man, and am not ashamed of it. If I did keep a boarding-house it was not a cheap one, and it is no disgrace to any one. I am a great man now, that is the great man of another great man, President Russell. I hope I please President Russell, I will do everything to please him and every other rich man in New York. It is so pleasant to please rich men.

## POOR MEN I HATE AND DESPISE.

Nobody has any right to be poor. I learned a good deal with President Stevens, but, bless your soul, I knew nothing then about squeezing the chips out of the "common people," because President Stevens, although a great man also, was as innocent as a new born babe compared with the remarkable genius for squeezing the customers of the Bank of Commerce, possessed by my

## PATRON SAINT PRESIDENT RUSSELL,

I feel it an honor to wait upon him and even to stand in his presence. Here Vail at a signal from Shylock Russell shut up abruptly. Breckenbridge-Coal Thompson then rose and proposed the following toast :

THE SHYLOCK BANK OFFICERS, MAY LONG LIVE AND SUCCESS ATTEND THEM,

Was the seventh and last regular toast, which was drank standing with immense enthusiasm. Glasses were filled and refilled, and the excitement lasted some time. Mr. Moses Taylor was called upon for a speech, but declined, as he said he made a point of never saying anything, but he thought the Bank vote was right. Mr. Coe of the American Exchange Bank agreed with Mr. Moses Taylor, and said he heartily approved of the banks refusing to

accept of the government offer of the three per cent. certificates, because the banks were all right without them, and if the people happened to be short of money, why that was their misfortune. Mr. Williams of the Metropolitan, and Mr. Palmer of the Broadway, said that all they cared about was themselves, and they did not see that it was their business to look after the people at all. A parting address in poetry was

RECITED BY THEODORE TILTON,

and the company gradually dispersed delighted with the English breakfast, and the aristocratic

SHYLOCKS OF THE LOYAL LEAGUE CLUB.

"THE REVOLUTION" was disturbed in its sanctum last week by the appearance of a tall and slender thing, dressed like a gentleman with kid gloves and a stick. It was evidently feeble in body, and when it opened its lips, it was seen plainly the poor thing was still more feeble in mind. It did not seem to be quite clear as to what it wanted to know, but it seemed to be suffering from a severe attack of

JONES ON THE BRAIN.

It is true that Jones is a remarkable name, almost as remarkable as the It itself, with its kid gloves and stick and Snake-like body and expression; but then there is more than one Jones in this world, although "THE REVOLUTION" found it impossible to make this plain to the It. After considerable cross-questioning, "THE REVOLUTION" ascertained that

JONES UP THE HUDSON, OR QUARTZ-HILL JONES, was the object of tender solicitude to the It. It wanted to know about Jones up the Hudson or Quartz-Hill Jones, but the notions of It were very foggy, and when questioned, the appearance of It was truly alarming and monopolized all the compassion and pity "THE REVOLUTION" had to spare. If It has a mother, that

MOTHER OUGHT TO LOOK AFTER IT.

The poor thing sadly wants its mother to take care of It and keep It from wandering about in search of Jones up the Hudson or Quartz-Hill Jones, for Chapman, Drake Brothers, and all the Mining Board have been

HUNTING FOR QUARTZ-HILL JONES,

and there is no Quartz-Hill Jones where Jones ought to be, so the poor It had better go home to its mother and not waste its time in trying to be

JONES'S SHADOW.

De Cordova has made a mess of his Montana little affair, and attempt to take in De Comeau by a corner. De Comeau got an injunction from Judge Barret on buying the stock in under the rule, so

DE CORDOVA'S LITTLE GAME

is blocked. De Comeau is likely to be made one of Uncle Daniel's Hebrew Trustees for his noble and chivalrous conduct on this occasion.

DE COMEAU, IN THIS MONTANA

affair, has shown himself truly worthy of being initiated into the fraternity of Hebrew Trustees, because he has taken Uncle Daniel's advice of always acting on the great Wall street principle of

NEVER PAYING WHEN YOU LOSE,

so that the chips are always coming in and no chips going out.

#### THE MONEY MARKET

was tight throughout the week until Saturday, when it became suddenly easy after 1 p. m., at 7 per cent. and about 3 p. m., at 7 to 6 per cent. On Friday, money was more scarce than on any day during the last fortnight, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per day were paid freely with Government securities as collaterals. The weekly bank statement shows the severe pressure in the large decrease of deposits, \$5,538,232, and the sharp contraction on the part of the banks is seen in the decrease of \$3,090,356 in loans. The legal tenders are decreased only \$413,372. The following is a statement of the changes in the New York city banks compared with the preceding week:

	March 28th	April 4th	Differences.
Loans,	\$257,378,247	\$254,287,891	Dec. \$3,090,356
Specie,	17,333,377	17,067,399	Dec. 266,078
Circulation,	34,190,808	34,227,108	Inc. 36,300
Deposits,	186,625,128	180,956,846	Dec. 5,668,282
Legal tenders,	82,123,078	81,709,706	Dec. 413,372

#### THE GOLD MARKET

closed strong, and with a tendency to advance.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Saturday, 28,	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday, 30,	139	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday, 31,	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday, 1,	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday, 2,	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday, 3,	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday, 4,	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday, 6,	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$

#### THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull, owing to tightness in the money market. Prime bankers 60 days' sterling bills ranged from 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and sight 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Francs on Paris, 60 days, 5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$  and sight 5.15 to 5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was strong throughout the week, notwithstanding the stringency in money. The Vanderbilt stocks and leading Western Railroad shares were firm and higher at the close. Pacific Mail declined to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  under a heavy pressure of sales, said to be for account of the company and friends of the directors. The general market closed strong.

Musgrave & Co., 19 Broad street, report the following quotations:

Canton, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 48; Boston W. P., 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20; Cumberland, 32 to 33; Wells, Fargo & Co., 34 to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; American Express, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Adams Express, 76 to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; United States Express, 70 to 71; Merchants Union Express, 35 to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Quicksilver, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25; Mariposa, 5 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; preferred, 6 to 8; Pacific Mail, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Atlantic Mail, 87 to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; W. U. Tel., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; New York Central, 122 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 123; Erie, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; preferred, 74 to 76; Hudson River, 140 to 142; Reading, 91 to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Tol. W. & W., 49 to 50; preferred, 70 to 74; Mil. & St. P., 58 to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; preferred, 72 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ohio & M. C. 31 to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mich. Central, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 114; Mich. South, 90 to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ill. Central, 140 to 141; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cleveland & Toledo, 105 to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rock Island, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North Western, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 65; do. preferred, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ft. Wayne, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### UNITED STATES SECURITIES

have been strong throughout the week under the influence of a steady investment demand.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau st., report the following quotations:

Registered, 1881, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Coupon, 1881, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5-20 Registered, 1882, 103 to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5-20 Coupon, 1882, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5-20 Coupon, 1884, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5-20 Coupon, 1885, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July, 1885, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5-20 Coupon, 1887, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 10-40 Registered, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 10-40 Coupon, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; June, 7-30, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; July, 7-30, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; May Compounds, 1864, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; August Compounds, 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; September Compounds, 117; October Compounds, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### THE CUSTOMS DUTIES

for the week were \$2,561,928 against \$2,925,744, \$2,179,064 and \$2,548,475 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week are \$5,701,225 against \$5,207,173, \$7,576,117, \$4,563,354, and \$4,753,533 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, are \$3,996,447 against \$1,946,376, \$4,052,946, \$2,574,845 and \$3,980,200 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were \$1,261,052 against \$556,675, \$275,502, \$1,006,916 and \$1,542,200 for the preceding weeks.

### EASTERN HYGEIAN HOME.

FLORENCE HIGHTS, N. J.

R. T. TRALL, M.D.,  
ELLEN BEARD HARMAN, M.D., } Physicians.

This institution is beautifully situated on the Delaware River, midway between Bordentown and Burlington. All classes of invalids are treated on strictly Hygienic principles. In the College Department patients and guests have the privilege of hearing most of the lectures of Professors Trall and Harman to the medical class. City office No. 97 Sixth avenue, New York. Send stamp for circulars.

OFFICE, 361 WEST 34TH STREET,  
N. Y. Feb. 21, 1868.

MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M.D., DEAN OF THE  
"N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children," desires in this way to ask assistance from any of our citizens, men or women, to purchase a desirable building and grounds in the upper part of this city, offered to the Board of Trustees for \$31,000. They have about \$15,000 of the amount. Any one able to help them to secure this property either by donation or loan, without interest, will forward a noble cause. Apply or write to MRS. C. F. WELLS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, No. 389 Broadway, firm of FOWLER & WELLS.

## 540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OF THE

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as a security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is \$100,000,000, of which over \$5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

### EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a Government work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

### FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stock. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street,  
CLARK, DODGE & CO, Bankers, 51 Wall street,  
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,  
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its advertised agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

November 23, 1867.

New York.